FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIX.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1847. [NO. 1590.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. HART is now receiving from New York and opening on Person street, opposite the Bank of Cape Fear, her Winter Millinery, consisting of Silks, Ribbons, Flowers and Laces, some very cheap. Also, a few fancy articles, such as Veils, Collars, &c. Children's and Ladies' Straw Bonnets; Ladies' Caps and Head-Dresses, very handsome.

She is prepared to execute all orders in her line of business. Orders from the country shall meet with prompt attention. Straw bonnets cleaned and altered to please customers.

Fayetteville, Nov. 15, 1847. 89-3m

PLASTER AND CEMENT.

25 BBLS. Land Plaster,
20 ditto Calcined Plaster,
20 ditto Roman Cement. For sale by
E. W. WILLKINGS.
Nov. 15, 1847. 89-4w

☞ **The Magistrates of Cumberland County** are hereby notified to attend at the Court House in Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M. on Wednesday of the December Term of our County Court, A. D. 1847, to act on business of importance concerning the finances of the county.

BENJ'N ROBINSON, Ch'n.
Nov. 11, 1847. 89-3w

NOTICE.

THERE has been received at the Cash Bargain Store, a new and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, for Fall and Winter consumption; which have been purchased at exceedingly low prices and will be sold cheap for cash. The stock consists in part of Ladies Dress Goods; satin striped and plaid, changeable figured, apron and scarf silks; worsted and gala plaids; black and colored alpaca; plain and twilled ginghams; mousline de laine; Cashmeres; satin striped and plaid do; fancy and mourning prints; English chintzes do; book, Swiss, mull, jaconet and cambric muslins; marseilles, corded and moreen skirts; new style silk fichu scarfs; cravats; extra lace and embroid'd chemisettes; new style bord'd linen handkerchiefs; child's do; linen lawn and cambric; laces; thread, bobbin, jaconet and Swiss edging and insertions, Victoria do; ribbons; fringes; gloves; extra size Moravian hose; spun silk, worsted and other hosiery; cap nets; lace veils; green barege, &c.

Gentlemens' Wear:

Superior French and English Cloths and Cassimeres; Vestings, some never before out; Tweeds; Sattinets; Jeans; scarfs; Handkerchiefs; cravats; shirts; bosoms; collars; hosiery; suspenders; &c.

Housekeeping Goods:

5-4, 6-4, 10-4, 12-4 bleached sheeting; brown sheeting; bleached and brown shirtings; cotton and woollen flannels; extra 4-4 and 5-4 white do; linen table damask; cloths and napkins; bird's eye, huckaback and Russia diapers; crash; furniture prints; dimity; crib, cradle and negro blankets; extra Whitney do; 9-4 marseilles quilts, &c. &c.

Hats and Caps:

A few superior and latest styles.

To the above goods, with others, the subscriber would call the attention of purchasers by wholesale and retail.

JOHN EASTER,
North side Hay St., a few doors west of
Nov. 13, 1847.—89-3t the Market.

LEATHER on Consignment.

A LARGE lot of Upper, Sole, and Harness LEATHER. Also, back-country SHOE THREAD. For sale by

COOK & TAYLOR.
Nov. 15, 1847. 89-5w

NOTICE TO DEBTORS.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, will please come forward and settle their accounts, as no longer indulgence can possibly be given.

THOS. J. ANDERSON.
Nov. 13, 1847. 89-4w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Examination in this Institution will take place on the first and second days of December. We would be pleased to see the patrons of the Institution and the friends of learning present on the occasion.

Carthage, Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3w

PIANO TUNING.

MR. SUSSDORFF expects to be in Fayetteville in a few days, and will be glad to wait on such families as may desire to have their Pianos tuned and repaired.

Nov. 5. 88-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers propose to sell, at a moderate price, about 800 acres of LAND, in a compact body, on Big and Little Rockfish Creeks, embracing a site which, for a Factory, is said by good judges to possess advantages at least equal to any known in the State. The stream embracing the site is narrow, with banks that will admit of 20 feet or more of water being raised, and in quantity sufficient to propel machinery to any reasonable extent. The situation is unquestionably healthy, and affords several pleasant springs of water. The distance to navigation at Fayetteville is six miles. To any desirous of purchasing a site for a Factory, an examination of the above is solicited. For further particulars, address the subscribers; or reference may be had to C. P. Mallett, Esq.

WILLIAM McMILLAN.
HECTOR McNEILL.
Cumberland county, N. C., }
Nov. 1, 1847. } 88-3w

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers have received and offer for sale, a full assortment of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

—ALSO—

A general stock of Groceries,

Consisting of all the articles usually sold in this market.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

WANTED,

50 CORDS PINE WOOD, by
S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

Fancy Goods, Toys, and Perfumery.

JUST received, a large assortment. For sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct 16, 1847 85tf

CARPETING.

10 PIECES Venetian, Brussels, and Ingrain CARPETING,
10 Hearth Rugs. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Nov. 1, 1847. 87tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED, an assortment of Ladies' **DRESS GOODS.**
New style Cashmeres and Plaids, some very fine,
Handsome article of Plaids for children,
Mourning and half do. Cashmeres and De-Lains,
24 ps. Grass Cloth for Skirts,
Colored and black Kid Gloves,
Evening Dresses, plain and embroidered,
Purse, silk, and steel Bead Bags,
Large Woollen and Cashmere Shawls,
Cloak Linings and Flannels,
Cassimeres, for Pants,
Tweeds and Kentucky Jeans,
Bed Ticking and Blankets,
Coffee and Sugar,
Fine Chewing Tobacco, &c.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
No. 3 Green street.
Oct. 2, 1847. 85tf

WINTER GOODS,
For Farmers' and Family use.

WE have now in Store a large assortment of GOODS suitable for Farmers' and Family use, consisting in part of—

Virginia Osnaburgs, (for Shirtings;) heavy plain and striped Kerseys; extra heavy ¾ Mill'd Army Cloths; black, blue, mix'd, drab, and fancy Sattinets; plain red and fancy Plaid; Linseys; heavy Twilled and Duffle Blankets; heavy Brogans, (extra sizes;) and all other kinds of common Shoes;—Wool and other kinds of Hats, and common Caps, } For Servants.

—ALSO—

9-4, 10-4, 11-4 and 12-4 super Whitney Bed Blankets; Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings; plain and printed Baizes, (for Crumb Cloths;) Brussels, Tufted and Velvet Rugs;—for sale at the lowest market prices.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.
Oct. 12, 1847. 85tf

BOOTS & SHOES.
Fall and Winter Supply.

S. T. HAWLEY & SON are receiving at their cheap Boot and Shoe Store, Hay street, No. 2 Granite Buildings, a large and general assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses', Boys', Children's, and Servants'

BOOTS & SHOES,

Suitable for Fall and Winter wear. Their assortment is very large, embracing almost every variety of style and quality, was selected with care from the most approved Manufactories, and will be sold low for CASH.

Also, Sole and Harness Leather; Calf, Goat, and Binding Skins; with a general assortment of Shoe Findings.

Oct. 19, 1847. 85-3m

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership of Gardner & McKethan will be dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th day of December next. All those indebted to the firm, by note or account, are requested to settle the same, or secure the payment thereof, by the 1st January, 1848; as one of the partners will remove from the State, making it necessary for all accounts to be closed. The business will be conducted as usual, until the 15th Dec.

C. T. GARDNER,
A. A. McKETHAN.

A. A. McKETHAN will continue the Carriage-making business at the old stand, having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Gardner. He hopes to be able to supply his customers and receive a liberal patronage. No pains will be spared to give general satisfaction in the business.

A first rate wood worker who understands making wheels, will find steady employment on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85-tf

Dreer's Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c.

THE Subscriber has been appointed Agent for the sale of Dreer's Philadelphia Garden and Flower Seeds, Bulbous Roots, &c., and expects to receive in a few days an assortment of Garden Seeds, assorted Flower Seeds; also a small assortment of Hyacinths, Crocus, Narcissus, Early Tulips, and fine Double Tulips.

—ALSO—

150 Flower Pots, assorted.
1 nest splendid East India Flower Pots.

Orders solicited for all kinds of Seeds, Plants, Roots, Shrubbery, &c., which will be promptly attended to.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps.

CALL and see our very handsome selection of HATS and CAPS; and Men's, Ladies' and Misses' BOOTS and SHOES.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Alexander McArthur, Neill McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Negro for a division.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six weeks, for the said Alexander to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Cumberland county, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1847, and 72d of American Independence.

85] J. McLAURIN.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1847.

Giles Ham and wife Mary, *versus* Neill McArthur, Alexander McArthur, Aldridge McByrd and wife Catharine, heirs at law of John McArthur, deceased.

Petition for sale of Lands.

IT appearing to the Court, that Alexander McArthur is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Observer for six successive weeks, for the said Alexander to appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 1st Monday of December 1847, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition as to him will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of September, Anno Domini 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

85] J. McLAURIN.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber is now receiving an unusually large stock of articles in his line, comprising all the variety of

School Books

Commonly used in this part of the State; a larger stock of

Law, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books,

Than he has usually kept; cheap and superfine Cap and Letter Papers, Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, Quills, Steel Pens, Red, Black, Blue, and Indelible Ink, Slates, fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Gold and Silver Pencil Cases, Diamond Pointed Gold Pens, with or without the case, Pearl and Shell Card Cases, beautiful Note Papers, Envelopes, Inkstands, &c.

All of which he will sell, wholesale or retail, at his customary low prices.

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 27.

NEW BOOKS.

Wilkes's Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. very cheap.
The Statesman's Manual, containing all the Messages of all the Presidents, with a Memoir of each, and a History of their Administrations; 2 large vols.
Bancroft's History of the U. S.; 3 vols.
Cooper's Naval History.
Fremont's Oregon.
Watson's Dictionary of Poetical Quotations.
Masonic Chart and Freemason's Monitor.
Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.
" " Peru.
For sale by E. J. HALE.
Oct. 1847.

ALMANACKS.

FARMERS AND PLANTERS', and Turner's, North Carolina Almanacks, for 1848; for sale, wholesale and retail by

E. J. HALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he may now be found at his NEW ESTABLISHMENT, on Donaldson street, South of the Store formerly occupied by Mr. John D. Starr, where he is prepared to make up Garments in the latest Paris, London, and Fayetteville styles, superior in point of cut and workmanship to any that can be made on the New York principle, and on that he flatters himself to be equal to any—being in the regular receipt of the latest styles afforded by the fashionable plates of the trade.

DANIEL CLARK.
Oct. 12, 1846 32tf

INVALUABLE
FAMILY COMPANION.

SIX LECTURES on the Uses of the Lungs, Causes, Prevention and Cure of Consumption, Asthma, and Diseases of the Heart. On the Laws of Longevity, and mode of preserving male and female health, symmetry and beauty; exposing causes and cure of those diseases that produce Consumption, or shorten life, as Affections of the Skin, Spine, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Liver, Scrofula, Piles, Gravel, and Female Complaints. Its rules, easy, practical, and pure, form a guide to perfect health and long life. 28 Engravings, 324 pages. 50 cents. Postage 9½ cents. By SAMUEL SHELDON FITCH, A. M. M. D., at 707 Broadway, New York.

Any person remitting fifty cents, free, will receive one copy, by mail, to any part. The Trade supplied.

Jan'y 1847. 50-eowly

DR. GORDON'S VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS FAMILY PILLS

FOR the cure of Headache, Giddiness, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Hartburn, Dyspepsia, Piles, Worms, Dropsy, Asthma, Itchings of the Skin, Fevers of all kinds, Colds, Gout, Gravel, Female Complaints, Nervous Complaints, and all other Diseases arising from IMPURITIES of the BLOOD, and MORBID SECRETIONS OF THE LIVER AND STOMACH.

Every disease to which the human frame is subject, originates from impurities of the blood or derangement of the digestive organs. These Pills being compounded exclusively of such ingredients as nature intended should operate on the impurities of the Human System, strike at the root of the disease, removing all impurities from the body, opening the pores externally and internally, separating all foreign and obnoxious particles from the Chyle, so that the blood, of which it is the origin, must be thoroughly pure—necessarily securing a free and vigorous action to the Heart, Lungs, Liver and Stomach, thereby restoring health, by opening the pores, cleansing the veins and arteries, unimpeding all the natural veins and purifying the blood; they render the system not only thoroughly sound, but also impervious to disease, even when all other means have failed.

Within the last twelve months, more than one hundred cases of the *most aggravated* forms of Dyspepsia have been cured by the Medicine, where rigid dieting, the Blue Pill, and almost every other means had been resorted to without any benefit, and when death stared its miserable victim fully in the face.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

DR. GORDON'S PILLS.
GREAT ARRIVAL!

30 *Bushels or* 25,000 *Boxes of Dr. Gordon's Family Pills.*

THE vast and increasing demand for this new and justly celebrated Medicine, and the numerous cures they are daily effecting in all portions of the country where they have been introduced, of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints and Bilious Diseases, with their well known attendants, Sick Head-ache, &c., has induced the undersigned to make arrangements to receive their stocks direct from the Proprietor, and would say to their numerous customers that they are prepared to supply them, wholesale or retail, at New York prices.

☞ $2 per dozen, or 25 cents per box.

By P. MELVIN COHEN, No. 19 Hayne-st.

☞ A full stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, and on inquiry will be found in all country Stores.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS.

TESTIMONIALS.—Extract of a letter from Dr. Waines, of Philadelphia, Feb. 2, 1840: "Your Pills are the mildest in their operations, and yet most powerful in their effects, of any that I have ever met with in a practice of eight and twenty years. Their action on the chyle and hence on the impurities of the blood, is evidently very surprising."

Extract of a letter from Dr. Henry Hall, of Quebec, L. C., March 6, 1841: "For bilious fevers, sick headaches, torpidity of the bowels, and enlargement of the spleen, Dr. Peters' Pills are an excellent medicine."

For sale by all the Druggists in Augusta, Hamburg, and in Charleston by P. M. COHEN.

Also, for sale by the Druggists generally, HARRISON'S OINTMENT, an unfailing remedy in the cure of all kinds of Wounds, Sores, Scalds and Burns, and the Piles. ☞ Price 50 cents.

☞ A fresh stock received by S. J. HINSDALE, E. J. HALE, and J. H. & J. MARTINE.

August 10 76-eowly

CANDIES.

400 LBS. of every variety. Also, a beautiful assortment of SUGAR TOYS, some very fine, just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

FRUIT.

A FRESH lot of NUTS, PRESERVES, &c. just received and for sale at PRIOR'S.
Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

FOR SALE.

A GOOD Horse and Buggy. Apply to
A. W. STEEL.
Oct. 25, 1847. 86tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received in part, their FALL AND WINTER

GOODS,

Consisting of a variety of

Fancy and Staple Goods, Fur and Wool Hats, Caps and Shoes, Crockery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Sept. 22. 84-tf

THOMASTOWN LIME.

150 CASKS unslacked. For sale by
H. LEETE.
Nov. 2, 1847. 88tf

NEW STORE & NEW GOODS.

L. McKELLAR

WOULD announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country, that he has opened a Store on Hay street, one door East of Mr. T. S. Lutterloh, where he is now receiving his Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c.

Which he will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1847. 88-3m

SADDLES.

ENGLISH, Kentucky, and Arkansas Patterns, Fair and black quilted,
Ladies' and boy's plain and plush seats,
Horse and mule Collars, for wagons and carriages,
Wagon and cart Britchings,
Snaffle, curb and wagon Bridles,
Halters,
Coach, buggy, wagon, and plantation Whips,
11 feet whip Cords,
Ivory and plated ring Martingales,
For sale by
J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.
Nov. 8, 1847. 88-tf

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

Rev. Professor MORGAN, Principal.
Gov. J. M. MOREHEAD, Founder.

THE present organization of Edgeworth is to impart to a limited number of Young Ladies the most thorough mental discipline, and skill in the ornamental branches, with the culture of religious sentiments and true taste, with a view to their performing with dignity and happiness the offices of refined society.

Letters of inquiry, addressed to the Principal, will receive full and prompt replies.

Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 3. 88-3wpd

LIME.

NOW RECEIVING, 150 casks fresh Thomastown LIME.
J. & T. WADDILL.
Oct. 19, 1847. 85tf

DOMESTIC GOODS,
At Factory Prices.

SHIRTINGS, Osnaburgs, and Yarn, constantly on hand, and for sale in quantities to suit purchasers, by

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
Nov. 5, 1847. 88tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

TWO MULES strayed, or were stolen from my wagon, in Sampson county, near Robert Williams's, on last Friday night, 15th inst. One of them is a horse mule, dark bay; the other a sorrel mare. Both of them are large good conditioned mules.

Any information in regard to them will be thankfully received.

CARR HARGROVE.
Oct. 21, 1847. 86tf

A Law Case for the Curious.—A Turk, with three wives brought with him from Turkey, and three several classes of children, died lately in New York without a will. Each of the three wives, in behalf of herself and children, has applied to the Surrogate for letters of administration. This case is a puzzler to the Judge of Probate. He thinks he cannot grant letters to all the wives, and that the one first married has the preference. By the law of Turkey, where the marriages were celebrated, all the wives a man may have, no matter how many, are held equal, having the same rights of property. The fear is—and so counsel for the ladies represent the law—that the granting of letters to either wife, and the exclusion of the others, would in effect declare the excluded ones concubines, and make their children illegitimate. The Surrogate has taken the case under advisement.

"Make way for a hindependent woter," said a fellow at the Third District poll on Monday, whose breath was strongly tinctured with the *aroma* of tobacco and cheap whiskey. "Make way, there," he repeated, "for a hindependent woter."

"Why, my good fellow, it is not more than an hour ago since you deposited your vote at this very poll."

"I knows it, I knows it," said the independent republican, "but that 'ere was the democratic ticket, this 'ere is the whig."

"If you attempt to vote twice," said the questioner, "I shall have you arrested for a violation of the election law."

"You will, will you," said the sovereign, "then, I says, if I am denied the right of woting for the whigs after havin' gone the whole ticket for the democrats, there ain't no universal suffrage, that's all—it's a dam'd one-sided business, take it all 'round."—*New Orleans Delta.*

Queen Victoria.—The rumor gains credence, says the correspondence of the Courier des Etats Unis, in circles of the highest authority, of the symptoms of insanity having been manifested by her majesty. The well known liability of her family to this malady, strengthens the probability of this report.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1847.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor from Mississippi, dated November 6.

I wrote to you a few days since, stating that we were upon the eve of a very important election. The election has been held, and the result is so satisfactory that I must tell you a little about it. The State, you know, was at the last session of the Legislature divided into Congressional districts. All our elections, previous to this, were by a general ticket. The present by districts. The district in which I reside is the only one from which we have certain information. This district has been for some time represented by Mr. Roberts, a Democrat and a Repudiator. He was a candidate at this election. Opposed to him was Patrick Tompkins, of Vicksburg, a lawyer of good standing and a firm Whig. Both travelled over the district, but as heretofore the majority for Roberts was large, the case was considered doubtful. The Whigs had but little expectation of success. But Tompkins is chosen, and by a considerable majority. He is a man of talents, a ready debater, a staunch anti-Repudiator, and will do honor to the State. So you see that Mississippi is to have one Whig at least, and there are hopes that in the Columbus district another may be chosen. For Governor no effort was made by the Whigs. For Judge of the Court of Appeals, I must express myself in strong terms. The result is *glorious*. Judge Sharkey will go largely ahead of his opponent. This is good. I almost feel willing to be content in Mississippi, as this result gives such indications of a redeeming spirit. On the issue of this election, I have considered the independence of our Judiciary as depending. Had he been superceded, no one can tell where we should have been led. I cannot but rejoice that the good sense of a majority of the people is thus brought out to sustain a man so well qualified in every way to fill the office of presiding Judge in our highest Court. Our delegation in Congress will probably consist of Gov. Brown, who retires from that office in January, P. Tompkins, J. Thompson, and the other district doubtful yet. Our Senators, you know, are H. Foot and J. Davis, both anti-Repudiators and valuable men. Our Legislature will undoubtedly be Democratic.

The sale of the assets of the Union Bank, made under what we call the Briscoe law, has been going on in different counties. Debts against good persons are sold for almost nothing. A bond of 23,000 dollars sold for one dollar. Debts of 30,000 for 10. This is the Bank for which five million were borrowed, for which loan the State gave a pledge, that the friends of Repudiation say was in violation of the Constitution, and therefore ought not to be paid. The Planters Bank also borrowed a large sum, for which the State gave a pledge. There are some among those who repudiate the Union bonds, that say the bonds of the Planters Bank should be paid. Gov. Brown recommended this in his last message. But neither these nor the other ever will be paid. Men do not like to pay, to use a rather vulgar, but significant proverb, for a dead horse. Even those who admit the justice and the duty, will feel less and less inclined the longer payment is delayed. And there is little ground to hope, that during the present generation, any Legislature can be chosen that would consent to make the State liable. The next generation, it is not very likely will be disposed to take upon them to make satisfaction for the sins of their fathers.

The crop for the season in Mississippi has, taking the State together, been a fair one. In some places the worm has done considerable injury, but on the whole there is about as good a crop as usual. Corn was never better. The early part of the cotton crop was sold at a good price. At present there is a great depression, and planters already begin to droop. The season has been good, and perhaps there never has been a more favorable time for gathering a crop. The weather has now all the softness of a mild Summer's day. We have had a little frost, sufficient to bring returning health to our cities. Business begins to revive on the river; and our merchants, after the awful desolations of New Orleans, begin to resume their intercourse with that place.

Forensic Eloquence.—"What!" says an Illinois lawyer, throwing into the monosyllable the whole high-pressure of his indignation, "does the plaintiff in this case think—does this honorable court imagine—can the world believe that my client, with thoughts towering above the Alleghanies—with ideas not exceeded in sublimity by the cataract of Niagara—with principles as pure as the snows that form a perpetual sombrero for the Rocky Mountains—would turn repudiator for the price of a dozen drinks and a pound of tobaccer! Gentlemen of the Jury, I can only say that if they does, the plaintiff, this court and the world are darnder jackasses than I took them to be." There was a general cry of "order," "order:" the learned gentleman was arrested and confined for contempt.—*New Orleans Delta.*

Boxing up Emigrants.—An emigrant applied to the commissioners for relief the other day, says the New York Sun, stating that he came over in the ship Isaac Wright; but on referring to the manifest, the name of the man was not found there, and the Captain was sent for. He stated that he probably was concealed on board, as scarcely a ship came over now in which a few were not snugly stowed away and fed during the voyage by some friends among the passengers. Twelve were found on board the Isaac Wright just before she left Liverpool; three were boxed up like merchandize, and the others were dug from beneath the coals in the hold; it was suspected that some were concealed there, and the captain ordered the men to dig with their marlinspikes, when nine of them were brought to light.

Election Item.—On Monday last, an individual who had resided here for many years, was refused to be allowed to give in his vote, on the ground that he was not an American. The discomfitted would-be voter immediately went to the swamp, and, finding a drunken Choctaw Indian, he pasted a ticket on his head, and brought him to the polls.

"An is this a native?" asked the man of wrath.

"Me much Injun—big soldier—fight at Florida under Wild Cat," answered the poor, besotted red-man.

"You surely are a native, but you can't vote here," said the judge of the election.

"Good!" exclaimed the Indian, in a guttural voice, "no want to vote—come, white skin, let's go and get fire-water."

New Orleans Delta.

Why is the editor of the Louisville Journal's career through life like a celebrated tune? Because it is the rogues' march.—*Alabama Flag.*

Why will the editor of the Flag, at the close of his career through life, be like a tune of Paganini's? Because he will be "executed on a single string."—*Prentice.*

Lady Bulwer said of her husband, that he was in love with himself, and had no rival.

The Chinese call going to law—losing a cow to win a cat.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.
VALUABLE LAND & NEGRO SALE.

THE subscriber, as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of her deceased husband, Edward McCallum, Esq. will proceed to sell, at his late residence in the County of Montgomery, on the 15th of December next, at Public Auction, the following VALUABLE PROPERTY, belonging to said Estate, viz:

One Tract of Land containing 2300 Acres, on the waters of Little River and Big Rocky Creek, and within five miles of the town of Troy, immediately on the Morganton Road, on which there is a good Dwelling House and necessary Out-houses. There is also two good Mill sites, on one of which there has recently been erected an edifice containing one Corn Mill, one fine merchant Flour Mill, one Saw Mill, with Wheat and Cotton machinery.

Also, one Tract of Land containing 152 Acres, on the waters of Little River, adjoining John A. Chambers and others, known as the Reynolds Land, the most of which is bottom Land.

Also, one Tract of Land containing 5 or 600 Acres, on the waters of Hamer's Creek, adjoining Oliver Wylie and others.

ALSO, one GOLD MINE on Spencer's Creek. Also, SEVEN NEGROES, among whom there are some young and valuable. Also, several head of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, &c. Also, one large Timber Wagon, one road Wagon, one set Blacksmith's tools, Farming utensils; together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate.

The Sale will continue from day to day, until all the property is sold.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.

MARY McCALLUM, Executrix.
November 12, 1847. 90-ts

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE.

THE following valuable property, belonging to the estate of the Hon. John Campbell, deceased, is offered for sale by private contract:

That large plantation known as the Carloss place, lying on the river Pee Dee, in the District of Marlborough, S. C. This plantation contains about 1600 acres, of which 200 acres are cleared.

Also that other tract of rich river land known as the 'Forlorn Hope,' also lying on the river Pee Dee in Marlborough District, S. C. This tract contains 734 acres, of which about 200 acres are cleared.

These two tracts will be sold either separately or together. They join each other, and together, would make an excellent plantation. The terms will be made known and the premises shown, on application to Alexander McQueen, Esq., near Cheraw, S. C., or to the subscribers, at Cheraw. Early application is requested—before the 1st of January next if practicable.

BLAKENEY & MACFARLAN,
Attorneys for Mrs. Jane Campbell, Executrix.
Cheraw, Nov. 12, 1847. 90-1st Jan.

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

John C. McLaurin *vs.* Arthur P. Wright.

Original Attachment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Arthur P. Wright, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Arthur to come in at the next term of this Court, to be held for Richmond county, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in January next, and replevy or plead to this Attachment, or final Judgment will be taken against him.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday in October, Anno Domini 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

David Gaster, Executor of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd, *vs.* The Rev. Daniel Johnston and others.

Petition for Probate of a Will.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William D. Johnston, James S. Johnston, James S. Dalrymple, William Dalrymple, and John Harrington, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in this State, for said absent persons (they being some of the next of kin of Jennet Dalrymple, dec'd,) to be and appear at the next term of this Court, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in January 1848, and then and there make objection, if any they have, wherefore the said paper writing, purporting to be the last Will and Testament of said Jennet Dalrymple, shall not be admitted to Probate.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and 72d year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, Cl'k.
[Pr. adv. $3 25.] 90-6w

MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES!
For December, 1847.

J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
(Successors to J. G. Gregory & Co.)

$40,000,
$20,000! $10,000!
And 150 Prizes of 1,000 Dollars!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 78, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, December 4, 1847.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Splendid Prize of $40 000, 1 ditto of $20,000, 1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 8,000, 1 of 6,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,090, 1 of 2,291, 6 Prizes of 2 000, 150 (being the lowest 3 Nos.) of 1,000, &c.

75 Number Lottery—11 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $12—Halves $6—Quarters $3—Eighths $1 50.

Certificates of Packages of		25 Wholes,	$160 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Halves,	80 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Quarters,	40 00
Ditto	ditto	25 Eighths,	20 00

$30,146,
10 of $6,000!! 10 of $3,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 80, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, December 11, 1847.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $30,146, 10 Prizes of 6 000, 10 of 3,000, 20 of 1,000, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, 20 of 300, 185 of 250, &c. &c.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes,	$130 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves,	65 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters,	32 50

$50,000.
$20,000!! $10,000!

AND

13 Drawn Nos. each in Package of 22 Tickets.

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY.

Class 82, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, December 18, 1847.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME!

13 Drawn Numbers out of 66!

Making nearly as many Prizes as Blanks!

1 Splendid Capital of $50,000, 1 Splendid Prize of $20 000, 1 Prize of $10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2 940, 1 of 2,000, 10 Prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500, 20 of 300, 30 of 200, &c. &c. &c.

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

Certificate of Packages of		22 Wholes,	$140 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Halves,	70 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Quarters,	35 00
Ditto	ditto	22 Eighths,	17 50

$35,000!!! $13,000!! $10,000!

ALEXANDRIA LOTTERY,

Class 84, for 1847, to be drawn at Alexandria, on Saturday, December 25, 1847.

14 Drawn Ballots out of 78 Numbers.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of $35,000, 1 of $13,000, 1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 3,500, 1 of 3,000, 1 of 2,089, 1 of 2,000, 20 Prizes of 1,000, 20 of 600, 20 of 400, 40 of 300, &c. &c.

Tickets $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

Certificates of Packages of		26 Wholes	$120 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Halves	60 00
Ditto	ditto	26 Quarters	30 00

☞ Orders for Tickets and Shares and Certificates of Packages in the above Splendid Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, and an official account of each Drawing sent immediately after it is over to all who order from us. Address,

J. & C. MAURY,
Agents for J. W. MAURY & CO., Managers,
Washington City, D. C.
Nov. 17, 1847. 90-tdpd

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Mary B. Lee *vs.* Richmond Lee and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Whitfield Ledbury and wife Elizabeth are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C C C
[Pr. adv. $2 75.]

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Nancy Redfearn *vs.* John Redfearn and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Rebecca Fogg, one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in January next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to her.

Witness, Norfleet D. Boggan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday of October, A. D. 1847, and in the 72d year of American Independence.

N. D. BOGGAN, C. C. C.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

STATE OF N. CAROLINA,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1847.

Benjamin W. Covington and Anna Jane his wife, and Mary Ann Covington, *vs.* Atlas Jones, Miller Jones, and Atlas Jones, Guardian of Nathaniel Jones.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Miller Jones, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said Miller Jones to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the third Monday of January next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to him, and heard ex parte.

Witness, R. S. McDonald, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Rockingham, the 3d Monday of October, A. D. 1847.

R. S. McDONALD.
[Pr. adv. $2 75.] 90-6w

Henry Clay's Great Speech,

AT LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

BY SPECIAL AND EXTRAORDINARY EXPRESS FROM LEXINGTON TO CINCINNATI.

AND BY TELEGRAPH, FOR THE DAILY NEWS, FROM CINCINNATI TO PHILADELPHIA.

THE MOST BRILLIANT FEAT IN THE HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

We have great pleasure in presenting below a sketch of the great speech delivered by Henry Clay, at Lexington, (Ky.) on Saturday, transmitted to us by Special Horse Express to Cincinnati, and thence to Philadelphia by Magnetic Telegraph.

Notwithstanding there was a steady rain falling, the night dark, and the road in very bad order, our blood horses, which we had stationed between the two points, carried our messenger through to Cincinnati, from Lexington, a distance of eighty-four miles, in FIVE HOURS!

FROM THE [illegible] NEWS.

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, }
Saturday, Nov. 13, 1847. }

The announcement that Henry Clay would address the citizens of Lexington to-day, brought together an immense concourse. [illegible] and rain [illegible] the morning, but before the [illegible] was organized [illegible] ELEVEN A. M. [illegible] a vast crowd had gathered [illegible] the most [illegible] a great space—the most [illegible] was very crowded, and the accustomed [illegible] which Mr. Clay invariably [illegible] the people, was everywhere manifested.

Mr. Clay ascended the platform, accompanied by some of his friends, amid universal and tremendous shouts, and took his seat. He looked well, and his form was erect, and his eye as bright as ever.

[Here your reporter must mention a circumstance which will fully account for the brief sketch of the speech which follows. Mr. Clay observing your reporter seated at a table with paper, pens, and ink before him, ready to make a full report, stepped forward and stated that he was opposed to any stenographic report of his speech being taken, as he had been so frequently misrepresented. *It was his intention to have his remarks printed under his own supervision*, and he would then furnish copies to all. In vain your reporter remonstrated against this decision, and offered to submit his notes to his supervision before sending to Philadelphia by the express in waiting; the determination could not be changed; and Mr. Clay declared that if the intention to report his intended remarks was persisted in, he would not speak at all. Under these circumstances, your reporter was obliged to content himself with the heads of the speech, which he is confident he has faithfully transmitted.]

Gen. Leslie Combs called the assemblage to order, and remarked, that he hoped perfect order and silence would be observed, as it was probably the last time the illustrious statesman, then before them, would ever address a popular assembly.—He had resolved to do it on this occasion, from a high sense of duty to himself and his country. The momentous question now presented to the American people, of annexation by conquest, or purchase, of an immense extent of foreign territory, inhabited by millions of people of different races and colors, and placing them on an equal footing with the free citizens of this republic, permitted no man who loved his country to remain silent, and Henry Clay would be unworthy of his past history, if he allowed any selfish consideration to palsy his tongue. He had rather be *right* than be President!

Gen. Combs concluded his remarks by nominating the Hon. Mr. Robinson as chairman; and the nomination, together with those of a considerable number of vice presidents, was confirmed by acclamation. The meeting being thus fully organized—

Mr. Clay arose and presented himself to the people. His appearance was hailed, as before, with tremendous shouts, to which followed a deep and general silence; and he then offered and read the following resolutions, which he had prepared:

1. *Resolved*, As the opinion of this meeting, that the primary cause of the present unhappy war existing between the United States of America and the United States of the republic of Mexico, was the *annexation of Texas* to the former; and the immediate occasion of hostilities between the two republics arose out of the order of the President of the United States for the removal of the army under the command of Gen. Taylor, from its position at Corpus Christi, to a point opposite to Matamoras, on the east bank of the Rio Bravo, within the territory claimed by both republics, but then under the jurisdiction of Mexico, and inhabited by its citizens; that the order of the President for the removal of the army to that point, was improvident and unconstitutional, it being without the concurrence of Congress, or any consultation with it, although it was in session; but that Congress having by subsequent acts recognized the war thus brought into existence without its previous authority or consent, the prosecution of it became thereby national.

2. *Resolved*, That in the absence of any formal and public declaration by Congress of the objects for which the war ought to be prosecuted, the President of the United States, as Chief Magistrate, and as Commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, is left to the guidance of his own judgment to prosecute it for such purposes and objects as he may deem the honor and interests of the nation to require.

3. *Resolved*, That by the constitution of the United States, Congress being invested with powers to declare war and grant letters of marque and reprisal, to make rules concerning captures on land and water, to raise and support armies, to provide and maintain a navy, and to make rules for the government of the land and naval forces, has the fullest complete war-making power of the United States; and so possessing it, has a right to determine upon the motives, causes, and objects of wars, when once commenced, or at any time during their progress or existence.

4. *Resolved*, As the further opinion of the meeting, that it is the duty of Congress to declare, by some authentic act, for what purpose and object the existing war ought to be further prosecuted; and that it is the duty of the President, in his official conduct, to conform to such a declaration of Congress; and if, after such declaration, the President should decline or refuse to endeavor, by all the means, civil, diplomatic, and military, in his power, to execute the announced will of Congress, and in defiance of its authority should continue to prosecute the war for purposes and objects other than those declared by that body, it would become the right and duty of Congress to adopt the most efficacious measures to arrest the further progress of the war, taking care to make ample provisions for the honor, the safety, and security of our armies in Mexico in every contingency, and if Mexico should decline or refuse to conclude a treaty with us, stipulating for the purposes and objects so declared by Congress, it would be the duty of the government to prosecute the war with the utmost vigilance, until they were attained by a treaty of peace.

5. *Resolved*, That we view with serious alarm, and are utterly opposed to any purpose of annexation of Mexico to the United States, in any mode, and especially by conquest—that we believe the two nations could not be happily governed by one common authority, owing to their great difference of race, law, language, and religion, and the vast extent of their respective territories and large amount of their respective populations—that such a union against the consent of the exasperated Mexican people, could only be effected and preserved by large standing armies, and the constant application of military force; in other words, by despotic sway exercised over the Mexican people in the first instance, but which there would be just cause to apprehend might in process of time be extended over the people of the United States—that we deprecate therefore, such a union as wholly incompatible with the genius of our government, and with the character of our free and liberal institutions, and we anxiously hope that each nation may be left in the undisturbed possession of its own laws, language, cherished religion, and territory, to pursue its own happiness according to what it may deem best for itself.

6. *Resolved*, That considering the series of splendid and brilliant victories achieved by our brave armies and their gallant commanders during the war with Mexico, unattended by a single reverse, the United States, without any danger of their honor suffering the slightest tarnish, can practise the virtues of moderation and magnanimity towards their discomfited foe; we have no desire for the dismemberment of the Republic of Mexico, but wish only a just and proper fixation of the limits of Texas.

7. *Resolved*, That we do positively and emphatically disclaim and disavow any wish or desire on our part to acquire any foreign territory whatever, for the purpose of propagating slavery, or of introducing slavery from the United States into such foreign territory.

8. *Resolved*, That we invite our fellow citizens of the United States, who are anxious for the restoration of the blessings of peace—or if the existing war shall continue to be prosecuted, are desirous that its purposes and objects shall be defined and known—who are anxious to avert present and further perils and dangers with which it may be fraught, and who are also anxious to produce contentment and satisfaction at home, and to elevate the national character abroad, to assemble together in their respective communities, and to express their views, feelings, and opinions.

In the commencement of his remarks upon these resolutions, Mr. Clay again stated his objections to having them reported, and made generally known, until they had undergone his own supervision, as the subject upon which he was about to speak was one upon which he wished not to be misunderstood.

Rail Road Stockholders' Meeting.—The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company held their regular annual meeting in this town last week, on Thursday and Friday. About the usual amount of private stock was represented, either by person or proxy.—The Stock owned by the State, (six thousand shares) was represented by Dr. F. J. Hill.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of Dr. Hill as chairman, and Jas. Griswold and H. Nutt as secretaries.

We are not aware that any thing was done by the Stockholders of special importance further than the election of a President and Directors for the ensuing year, excepting it be the passage of the annexed resolution.

Resolved, That the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, in general meeting assembled, do hereby pledge to the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, a subscription of $100,000, to be paid on the completion of said Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, from the proceeds of sale of steamboats and other property, which will at that time become unnecessary for the purposes of this Company: *Provided*, That our Legislature take such action as may authorize said subscription.

General Alexander McRae was elected President, and E. B. Dudley, P. K. Dickinson, Gilbert Potter, James T. Miller, and Wm. A. Wright, Directors—the same gentlemen who were elected last year, except Wm. A. Wright in the place of Dr. John Hill, deceased.

Wilmington Chronicle.

In addition to the above elected Directors, those appointed on behalf of the State are, Jas. Griswold, Jas. S. Battle, Edward P. Hall, and A. J. DeRosset, Jr.

Death of Capt. S. McKenzie.—This worthy officer, whose death is stated by the Mexican correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, was a native of the neighboring county of Brunswick, and in his early days he was a resident of Wilmington, where many of his relatives now reside. He leaves no family of his own, never having been married, but two sisters survive him. Captain McK. was a graduate of West Point. He must have been nearly 50 years of age at the time of his death.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Facts for the Advocates of the Tariff of 1846.—A merchant of this place informs us, that in Turks Island, and other salt islands, the article of salt has advanced since the duty was reduced in this country in a degree fully equal to the reduction, notwithstanding the last salt *crop* was an abundant one. Who then is benefitted by lowering the duty, the American consumer, or the foreign producer? Answer us this, ye anti-tariff-of-1842 men. The last cargo sale of salt in Wilmington was about 5 cents per bushel higher than the last sale made under the former tariff. Please tell us also the reason of this, ye anti-tariff-of-1842 men.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

Well Said.—The following good-humored hit at the dissentions of the Whigs of the Tennessee Legislature, is from the LaGrange *Reporter:*

Elected at Last.—The Legislature of Tennessee have had seven ballotings for a United States Senator; and, according to accounts, has elected an office-seeking fellow, who has supplicated the public suffrage for the last—Gracious Goodness knows how long. At the last balloting, the vote stood thus:

Reese,	15	Tripp,	19
Netherland,	16	Scattering,	49

Mr. Reese is behind all, notwithstanding Mr. *Netherland* is evidently in the *back ground*. Mr. *Tripp* will be denied a *trip* to Washington, and Mr. Scattering will be well rewarded for his long and untiring perseverance. There were too many candidates, at first—and we are glad that the Legislature has made a *Scattering* among them.

While Gen. Taylor's army lay encamped at Walnut Springs, preparing for the storming of Monterey, some twenty delinquents were arraigned before the General, that he might hear their trial, and judge of the aptitude of the sentences. Pending the examination, a big-boned six-foot volunteer was observed to be hanging around, as though anxious to get a hearing.

Said Taylor, addressing himself to him, "Well, my good man, what is wanted?" "Why, Gineral, you see we han't had nothing to eat these twenty-four hours, and we can't fight 'em right without we get some vittles first." Said Gen. Taylor, turning to the officer of the day, "Give 'em plenty to eat, and I'll see that they have plenty of fighting!"

Gen. Scott's Despatches.—We very much desired to publish this morning General Scott's official account of the late brilliant achievements by the column under his command; but the length of later unofficial advices from the seat of war, which, if not of greater, are of more immediate interest, induces us to defer them until to-morrow. Nine columns of the Union of Saturday night are occupied with two of Gen. Scott's letters and the reports of his subalterns, Generals Pillow, Worth, Quitman, Twiggs, Smith and Shields, and Col. Harney, descriptive of the battles of Contreras and Churubusco. The third letter of Gen. Scott and the sub-reports of his officers, relating to the actions before the city of Mexico after the cessation of the armistice, and his entrance into the city, are yet to appear. A great deal having been said, however, in relation to the armistice, we lay before our readers, at once, all that Gen. Scott says on that subject:

"After so many victories, we might, with but little additional loss, have occupied the capital the same evening. But Mr Trist, commissioner, &c., as well as myself, had been admonished by the best friends of peace—intelligent neutrals and some American residents, against precipitation; lest, by wantonly driving away the government and others, dishonored, we might scatter the elements of peace, excite a spirit of national desperation, and thus indefinitely postpone the hope of accommodation.—Deeply impressed with this danger, and remembering our mission—to conquer a peace—the army very cheerfully sacrificed to patriotism—to the great wish and want of our country—the *eclat* that would have followed an entrance, sword in hand, into a great capital. Willing to leave something to this republic, of no immediate value to us, on which to rest her pride, and to recover temper, I halted our victorious corps at the gates of the city, (at least for a time,) and have them now cantoned in the neighboring villages, where they are well sheltered and supplied with all necessaries.

"On the morning of the 21st, being about to take up battering or assaulting positions, to authorize me to summon the city to surrender, or to sign an armistice with a pledge to enter at once into negotiations for a peace—a mission came out to propose a truce. Rejecting its terms, I despatched my contemplated note to President Santa Anna—omitting the summons. The 22d, commissioners were appointed by the commanders of the two armies; the armistice was signed the 23d, and ratifications exchanged the 24th."

FROM THE RICHMOND TIMES.

A perusal of the clear narrative of Gen. Scott, a part of which was written in the midst of the events he describes, and before success had smiled upon his efforts, must serve to strengthen the universal opinion of his countrymen as to the stupendous difficulties he encountered, and the consummate ability with which he overcame them. The march of our army, first around the Lakes of Chalco and Jochimilco, to avoid the great fortress of El Penon, and then across the jagged fields of lava to turn the almost impregnable position of San Antonio; the brilliant *coup de main* of Gen. Persifer Smith, at Contreras; the running fight from San Antonio to Churubusco; and finally, the combined operations before and behind that point—constitute a series of exploits only to be excelled by the still more brilliant deeds of the same indomitable troops at El Molino and Chapultepec. Well may the Union be proud of its army, and its noble commander; well may Virginia exult that she has given Winfield Scott to the Confederacy!

The despatches of the subordinate Generals, for which we regret that we have not room, are also highly interesting. We have read them as well as the despatches of Gen. Scott, with peculiar curiosity, that we might ascertain, if possible, the accuracy of the statement, confidently made by the friends of Major General *Pillow*, that *he* is principally entitled to the credit which attaches to the victories of both Contreras and Churubusco. It would certainly not be supposed by any misinformed reader of Gen. Scott's account, that any officer but himself was the principal director of the movements of our troops on both occasions. Yet we find that the despatch of Gen. Pillow, makes a very distinct *claim*, on the part of that officer, for the whole honor of the victory at Contreras, besides an amusing intimation that he deserves as much credit as the General-in-chief for the affair of Churubusco!

[The Times here quotes from Pillow's despatch the portions which glorify himself, and then from Gen. Twiggs's and Gen. Smith's Reports, extracts which show that Gen. Scott, and not Pillow, formed the plan of attack, and gave the orders, and that they executed them without Pillow's agency.—The Times then proceeds.—]

It is conceded by all, that Gen. Smith, after gaining his desired position, made all the arrangements for the attack on the 20th, and was in actual command until the enemy were completely routed. His narrative of these operations possesses peculiar interest.

But where was Gen. Pillow the while? He tells us in his own despatch:

"Having myself crossed the plain and reached this bloody theatre, *as the last scene of the conflict was closing*, as soon as suitable dispositions were made to secure the fruits of the victory, *I resolved upon pursuing the discomfited enemy, in which I found that Brig. Gens. Twiggs and Smith had already anticipated me by having commenced the same movement.*"

Unhappily for Gen. Pillow, he had been superseded in another important design of his inventive genius. Our readers may remember, that in the famous letter of "Leonidas," Gen. Pillow was even represented as the virtual originator of the plan of the great battle of Churubusco. He does not withold his own countenance from the suggestion; for he says, immediately after what we have just quoted:

"At the same time I apprised the General-in-Chief of my advance, and *requested* his authority to proceed with all the forces still under my command, and sweep round the valley, and attack the strong works at San Antonio in rear, *and requested the co-operation of Worth's division*, by an assault on that work in front; which the General-in Chief readily granted and directed accordingly—*having as I learn, upon being advised of the victory, previously given the order.*"

How unfortunate for the turn of the sentence, but still more for the claim of originality, was the necessity of appending these last words! They furnish the most ludicrous example of the *reductio ad absurdum* that we remember to have seen—the absurdity palpably disproving, however, instead of demonstrating, the proposition advanced.

We make these comments upon Gen. Pillow's participation in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, with no disposition to abate from his real merits, but simply because he sets up exclusive claims to public admiration, to which it is evident that he has no peculiar title. We doubt not that he performed the duties allowed to him with ability, certainly with great gallantry. But these do not give him the right to deprive either the Commander-in-chief of the principal glory of these hardfought actions, or the gallant Gen. Smith of the especial credit that is due to his brilliant success at Contreras. The claim of having advised the subsequent movements of that glorious day, *after* they had been fully marked out, and directed by Gen. Scott, is only ridiculous, and must be so considered by the country.

The active supervision of the Commander-in-chief, in all these splendid operations before the city of Mexico, forms a conspicuous feature of their history. He personally gave directions at Contreras from the time he arrived on the field, which was before any success had been achieved, and before the means of attaining any had been adopted. This appears distinctly from Gen. *Shields'* despatch besides the other accounts:

"On the 19th inst. (says Gen. S.) about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, pursuant to the orders of the general commanding this division, I marched from this place with the New York and South Carolina regiments of volunteers towards the battle-field of Contreras. On reporting to the commander-in-chief, who occupied on my arrival a position which overlooked the field, he described to me, in a few words, the position of the contending forces, pointed out the route of my command, and briefly instructed me as to the disposition which would render my force the most serviceable."

As for the battle of Churubusco, the report of Gen. Pillow himself shows that Gen. Scott was personally in command. It is equally notorious that he directed all the important movements of the Army, in the battles that occurred after the rupture of the Armistice. And we conclude this notice by observing, that Gen. Scott's brief statement of his reasons for adopting that measure, constitute a defence of it, which he may defy the administration to cavil at.

In addition to the despatches, says the Union, a very late letter (being a duplicate sent the 27th of October) from Gen. Scott to the Secretary of War, dated "Headquarters of the Army, Mexico, October 27," was received on Saturday evening. It is very brief. He states that he encloses "two very interesting reports made to (him) from below: 1. From Col. Childs, governor and commander at Puebla, dated the 13th instant, detailing the defence of that place, which, though highly arduous, gallant, and triumphant, has not exceeded what was expected at the hands of that excellent commander, his officers and men. 2. From Brig. General Lane, dated at Puebla, the 18th instant, giving a brief account of a brilliant and successful affair between him and a body of the enemy at Huamantla." These reports, however, have not come on to the department.

Gen. Scott makes a remark in one of his despatches, at which the Union affects to be very much surprised, and is certainly very much nettled; and yet nothing can be more natural than that he should resist and repel the efforts that have been made by the friends of the Administration to shield it from the charge of imbecility in its manner of conducting the campaign, by giving to the world the most strangely exaggerated statements of the force under his command. The General says, on this point:

"This army has been more disgusted than surprised that, by some sinister process on the part of certain individuals at home, its numbers have been, generally, almost trebled in our public papers—beginning at Washington."

To show the incorrectness of such statements, Gen. Scott adds:—

Leaving, as we all feared, inadequate garrisons at Vera Cruz, Perote and Puebla, with much larger hospitals; and being obliged, most reluctantly, from the same cause (general paucity of numbers) to abandon Jalapa, we marched (August 7-10) from Puebla with only 10,738 rank and file. This number includes the garrison of Jalapa and the 2,429 men brought up by Brig. Gen. Pierce, August 7.

At Contreras, Churubusco, &c., (August 20) we had but 8,497 men engaged, after deducting the garrison of San Augustin, (our general depot,) the intermediate sick and the dead; at the Molinos del Rey (September 8) but three brigades, with some cavalry and artillery—making in all 3,251 men—were in the battle; in the two days (Sept. 12 and 13) our whole operating force, after deducting again the recent killed, wounded, and sick, together with the garrison of Miscoac (the then general depot) and that of Tacubaya, was but 7,180; and, finally, after deducting the garrison of Chapultepec, with the killed and wounded of the two days, we took possession (Sept. 14) of this great capital with less than 6000 men! And I reassert, upon accumulated and unquestionable evidence, that, in not one of those conflicts, was this army opposed by fewer than three and a half times its numbers; in several of them by a yet greater excess.

I recapitulate our losses since we arrived in the basin of Mexico:

AUGUST 19, 20.—*Killed*, 137, including 14 officers. *Wounded*, 877, including 62 officers.—*Missing*, (probably killed,) 38 rank and file. Total, 1,052.

SEPTEMBER 8.—*Killed*, 116, including 9 officers. *Wounded*, 665, including 49 officers. *Missing*, 18 rank and file. Total, 789.

SEPTEMBER 12, 13, 14.—*Killed*, 130, including 10 officers. *Wounded*, 703, including 68 officers. *Missing*, 29 rank and file. Total, 862.

Grand total of losses 2,703, including 383 officers.

On the other hand, this small force has beaten, on the same occasions, in view of their capital, the whole Mexican army, of (at the beginning) thirty-odd thousand men, posted always in chosen positions, behind entrenchments, or more formidable defences of nature and art; killed or wounded of that number more than 7,000 officers and men; taken 3,730 prisoners, one-seventh officers, including 13 generals, of whom 3 had been presidents of this republic; captured more than 20 colors and standards, 75 pieces of ordnance, besides 57 wall-pieces, 20,000 small arms, an immense quantity of shot, shells, powder, &c.

Of that enemy, once so formidable in numbers, appointments, artillery, &c., twenty-odd thousand have disbanded themselves in despair, leaving, as is known, not more than three fragments—the largest about 2,500—now wandering in different directions, without magazines or a military chest, and living *at free quarters* upon their own people.

Boxes for axletrees, rollers, &c., to work in, are about to be made from a composition formed of iron and glass. The material thus produced is harder than cast iron, possesses more strength, and presents so smooth a surface as almost to overcome the great evil of friction. Mr. Kelsey, of Syracuse, is the inventor.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 11.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The steamship James L. Day arrived last evening from Vera Cruz, having left there the evening of the 5th inst.

Among the passengers on the Day were Major Iturbide, prisoner of war, and Lieut. Sears, 2d Artillery, bearer of despatches to Washington.

Gen. Scott's despatches left Mexico between the 12th and 15th of October, escorted by a spy company of Mexican lancers, 100 strong, under command of Col. Dominguez. The company left Puebla the evening of the 19th and were attacked the same night by a strong force under Torrejon. Shortly after they were attacked by Col. Vamos. In the two engagements they lost fifteen of their number, but suppose they killed at least ten times that number. They returned to Puebla and Gen. Lane placed the despatches in the hands of his adjutant general, Lieut. Sears, who came down with his Mexican escort to Vera Cruz, but accompanied as far as Plan del Rio by the 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, under Col. Wynkoop, Capt. Loyall's Georgia mounted men, and three companies of artillery. The American portion of the escort halted at Plan del Rio and were to return with Gen. Patterson. Lieut. Sears reached Vera Cruz in the night of the 4th inst., accompanied by Capt. George Taylor, 2d Artillery, Lieut. Lear, 4th Infantry, and Lieut. Hills, 1st Pennsylvania Regiment, on their way home on furlough. Lieut. Henderson, Louisiana Volunteers, came down to join his company. About 80 discharged soldiers also came down.

The Mexican spy company is described as a rough-looking set of men. They fight with ropes round their necks, as the saying is, and therefore fight gallantly.—Col. Dominguez is thought to know the road intimately, from long experience upon the line in a different capacity. We understand that we have altogether about 450 of this description of force in our pay. Of the detachment which came down with Lieut. Sears, one of the officers lost an arm by the way, and two others were severely wounded. An American discharged soldier, who came down with them, told our correspondent that they fought most gallantly.

Gen. Lane remains at Puebla, retaining all the command he took up with him. A circular order from Gen. Scott directs a garrison of 750 men to be stationed at the National Bridge, 1200 at Jalapa and 2000 at Puebla—the last two points under command of general officers. Gen. Cushing has been assigned by Gen. Patterson to the command at Jalapa. Gen. Patterson had reached the National Bridge on the morning of the 4th inst., with all his force, having been entirely unmolested upon the route.

Gen. Lane's command is quartered in the heart of Puebla, the General occupying the Palace.

Santa Anna was at Tepuacan on the 26th ult. He had given up the idea of going to Orizaba as he had proposed.

The guerrillas are quarreling among themselves. The Rainbow says: "It appears that Jarauta's band have declared Col. Cenobio to be a traitor to them and to his country; that he is leagued with the Americans, and even supplied by them with arms and ammunition for the purpose of destroying his brother bandits. After much hard talking they have at length proceeded to blows; and in one engagement, it is said that Jarauta was victorious, and that thirty of Cenobio's men were killed."

Later accounts confirm the above, but say that only twenty were killed and that Jarauta was shot through the leg. Papers of Jalapa of a prior date had said that Jarauta had withdrawn from the field to attend to his religious duties.

An account of the battle of Atlixco is given in the Flag of Freedom, of the 23d October, published at Puebla. A small portion of Gen. Lane's force, Capt. Ford's company (late Walker's men) only participated in the action. The enemy was first attacked between the towns of Cholula and Atlixco and pursued to the town of Atlixco, where the Mexicans, under the valiant General Rea, made a stand. It was a short one, however, as the unerring aim of the deadly American rifle soon drove them from their position, and caused them to seek safety in a precipitate retreat, leaving, by the account of the Flag, over 200 dead on the field, and as many more wounded. The number of the killed and wounded of the enemy is no doubt under the mark, as a Mexican account of the battle, contained in a letter written by a Mexican who was in the action, makes the number of the Mexicans killed 219, and wounded 300.

The Arco Iris says that the unburied body of the late Capt. Walker remained on the field two days after his death.

By this arrival we have two numbers of a new American paper published at Puebla and called the Flag of Freedom. We learn from it that Col. Childs was entertained on the 21st ult. at a dinner given by a number of the officers who served under him during the seige of Puebla.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 14.

LATER FROM VERA CRUZ.

The ship Senator arrived yesterday from Vera Cruz, having sailed on the 7th inst. She brings us the papers of the 6th, but we find little news in them.

The *Nacional* of Atlixco of the 27th ult. contradicts the American Star's report of difficulties in Jalisco. The people there think of nothing but carrying on the war, says the *Nacional*.

Affairs in and near Puebla.—General Lane returned to the city of Puebla the evening of the 23d of October from his expedition to Atlixco and points beyond.—He inflicted a severe lesson upon the town of Atlixco, the temporary capitol of the State of Puebla. This town lies just at the foot of Popocatepetl. Gen. Lane pushed his expedition ten or fifteen miles beyond Cholula to a place where he had learned the Mexicans had cast quite recently two pieces of artillery. He met with very little resistance, and but a few shots were fired. The carriages for the two guns were found carefully secreted, but the guns themselves could not be found.

After Gen. Lane returned to Puebla, he issued a circular inviting the dispersed inhabitants to return to their homes. He even gave permission, it is said, to the Governor of the State to return and resume his civil functions, secure of protection so long as he should take no part in hostilities against us. The State of Puebla may now be considered as pretty effectually subdued and not likely to give us further trouble.

We are again assured upon authority we cannot question that Capt. Walker was killed almost instantly. He was struck in the head by one shot, and by another in the back, the ball going quite through him and coming out by his breast. He never spoke, having died fighting gallantly.—*Picayune.*

During the seige of Puebla, our loss was 20 killed, 48 wounded, and 2 missing.

Mr. Kendall's Letters from the Army.

Editorial Correspondence of the Picayune.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 14, 1847.

We still receive the intelligence that nothing is doing at Queretaro. No quorum has as yet been formed, and some of the most intelligent minds are of the opinion that it will be impossible to assemble a sufficient number of the members of Congress for the legal transaction of business. An attempt has been made, started by the military, to keep Pena y Pena from the Presidential chair, the malcontents even going so far as to contend, in the very teeth of the constitution, that he is not entitled to it; but disorganized as the country now is, they probably will not succeed. Meanwhile, Queretaro is crowded with hungry officers, clamoring for their pay, and not a cent of money is there to give them. In this city, to such straits are the members of the late Mexican army driven, that there are not only colonels but generals without a sign of support for their families; and some of them are fain compelled to call upon our officers for the means to furnish their daily meals. Still no one thinks of peace!

It is now exactly a month since the American flag was hoisted on the National Palace of Mexico, and during that time the occurrences one day tell the story of all. The men have been paid off, and with the money in their pockets many of them have visited the innumerable dram shops. Drunkenness would follow, and in many instances while in this state they have been assassinated. Gen. Quitman, the Governor, has taken every means granted him to ferret out the murderers, but in too many cases without success. The inhabitants of the city look humble and crest-fallen, but sullen. Had their streets been entered by 50,000 men, instead of by the insignificant number composing Gen. Scott's entire force, on the morning of the capitulation, they could have borne the infliction with better grace.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 15, 1847.

Assassinations continue in the streets after night, no less than seven or eight soldiers having been murdered within the last three days. As yet I cannot learn that a single offender has been brought to justice. The weapon used in most cases by the assassins is a slim but exceedingly sharp sword-cane, and so expert are the cowardly miscreants in their murderous office that but one stab is necessary to take life. The smallness of our force emboldens the assassins, and unless prompt measures of retaliation are adopted—upon the innocent, if they will not bestir themselves in ferreting out the guilty—no one can tell when a stop is to be put to these acts. If the priests do not instigate, they at least do not exert themselves to arrest these assassinations; and if a few of them are imprisoned and threatened with punishment more severe, the effect will be most salutary.

The papers which I send you will give all the news from the interior States. No movement in favor of peace has been made in any quarter, but they talk of continuing the war as fiercely as ever, especially those who are out of the way of its immediate effects—in plain English, out of all danger. At Queretaro all is "confusion worse confounded," if reports be true.

Gen. Rincon—who, together with Bravo, have been given in exchange for Captains Heady and Clay, and the other American prisoners taken at Encarnacion—has received the command of the Mexican army, and that until he is in readiness Alvarez is to be chief—all this by an order from Pena y Pena in a decree dated at Toluca. Santa Anna has been ordered to answer, before a military court martial, for the recent disasters which have befallen the Mexican army, and particularly for the loss of the capital. It is not probable that he will manifest his goodly person before any such tribunal in a hurry, unless he has a force with him of sufficient strength to have every thing his own way.

From the Brazos.—We have received a copy of the Matamoras Flag of the 3d inst., which has a rumor that the train with which Gen. Taylor was coming down to Matamoras had been attacked by Mexicans. The Flag seems to put no faith in the story. Another rumor is given of the death of Canales at a rancho near Cerralvo; it is but a rumor.

The Flag gives the returns of the voting at the precinct opposite Matamoras. The vote was quite one-sided. G. T. Wood had 139 out of 154 votes for Governor of Texas; Young received all the votes (152) for Lieutenant Governor, and Gen. Lamar 147 out of 151 votes for Representative. The Flag says most of the voters were Mexicans.

FROM BUENA VISTA.

CAMP BUENA VISTA, Oct. 18.

A second trial for Colonel of the Mississippi Regiment on the 16th, terminated in the election of Capt. Charles Clark to fill that office. The two ballots were as follows:—First ballot, whole number of votes 489—Capt Clark received 163; Lt. John A. Wilcox, adjutant, 155; Captain Buckley, 102; Lieut. Aunyx, 66. Second ballot, whole number of votes 487—Capt. Clark received 247, Wilcox 227, scattering 8. So that Col. Clark was elected by a majority of twelve votes. The election was approved by Gen. Wool, who immediately issued an order for the election of a lieutenant colonel, which will probably result in the election of Lieut. Wilcox.

The sentence of the Military Commission, in the case of the three Mexicans charged with the murder of Raynes and Patterson, mechanics in the Quartermaster's Department, has this morning been promulgated. The court convicted one as principal, and the two others as accessories, and sentenced the former to be hung and the other two to receive *five hundred* lashes each. The sentence was approved, and will be carried into execution this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The gallows is now erected in front of the Provost Guard, in sight of the doomed man.

An American teamster was murdered in town the other night, but no clue to the perpetrators has as yet been obtained. The murderer of the private in Capt. Morris's Company, killed at Los Ceritos, near the Palomas Pass, has never yet been arrested.

Three Texans, one sergeant and two privates, have been arrested by order of Maj. Washington, charged with breaking into a house and stealing $630 therefrom. The sergeant is kept in irons, the proof of his guilt being very plain.

From the New Orleans Bee of Nov. 8.

LATER FROM TAMPICO.

A passenger by the schooner Sarah Churchman, Capt. Nason, 4 days from Tampico, informs us that Tampico is very unhealthy at present. The Illinois battalion stationed there has lost a vast number of men during the last two months.—Company K buried twenty men and a Captain during that period: other companies cannot turn out more than 12 or 15 men fit for active duty.

The Louisiana regiment of volunteers, who mustered from eight hundred and fifty to nine hundred, cannot now bring into a regimental parade over 200 men.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

SAND HILL, N. C., Nov. 19, 1847.

My Dear Sir: Inasmuch as the two political parties of this State will soon hold Conventions, to make choice of Candidates for the Gubernatorial Chair, and pass such Resolutions as a General Assembly of the parties will warrant, to make known their principles and to set forth their views upon matters of a National and State character, I have thought proper to call two important points publicly to their attention. I am well aware, that a suggestion from so humble a source as the writer of this letter, can have but little weight with the people of North Carolina; but I regard one of these matters as so important to the safety and good of this Union, and especially of the South, that I can hardly help speaking of them.

The first is, in reference to requiring the candidates for Governor to canvass the State. Now sir, I am as anxious as any man can be, to see the candidate of my party mingling among the people, and to hear his views upon all questions affecting our interests; but there is, in my judgment, no propriety whatever, in asking a friend to forego the pleasures of his own fireside, to neglect his business, to subject himself to physical suffering to endanger his health, and sometimes to destroy his constitution and his life, for the poor gratification of seeing his face and hearing him speak. The salary belonging to his office is not sufficient to justify him in the expense which a canvass necessarily creates, and it is asking entirely too much of a man to spend his fortune, in order to represent and carry successfully before the people, our views of public policy. I have no doubt that every Governor we have had for years, has left the chair poorer than when he assumed its responsibilities. But it is urged by the friends (*some*, at least) of the system, that a man ought to put himself to some trouble, for the *honor* which an election gives him. No doubt the honor is worth something—is very desirable, to be sure,—but it does not feed, clothe, and educate a family. There are many objections to the plan, and so far as I have heard, not a valid argument in its favor. If this system continues in force in our State, it will, in a great measure, proscribe every class of the community from the Governorship, with the exception of the legal profession. Now, I am not to be understood as urging that narrow-minded idea, that a Lawyer ought not to be elected, or in any way as saying aught against their eligibility and fitness for any office within our Republican system; but I mean to say, that the people ought not to sanction any system, which renders it almost certain that nobody but a Lawyer can fill the highest station in the State. The reason why it will work thus, is very plain. Take that class as a whole, and in it are to be found nearly all the best stump-speakers in the State, and each party almost invariably selects its best public speaker for its candidate. But there are many men in the State, fitted to make most excellent Executives, who would not pass for one-tenth part of their worth—who could be overcome, and dumbfounded, by the merest political magpie, when their powers are to be measured by rounded periods, high-flown language, graceful gesticulation, and felicity and facility of expression. It is true, our Governors for the last few years, have been men of sound and discriminating judgment; men of sterling worth,—the right sort of men; but it may not always be so, and no man can say that they would not have been equally acceptable and efficient, if they had staid at home, where they desired to be, and their friends had fought their battles for them.

I do hope, that the party which first holds its Convention will adopt a resolution, declaring that they do not ask their candidate to canvass the State, and proposing to the other party to do likewise. Then all will be right; but to require a man to visit the sickly portions of the State, during the sickly seasons of the year, to undergo as much physical labor as he can bear, to drink impure water during the day, and inhale noxious vapors during the night, is requiring rather more than common generosity will warrant. I have but little doubt that, had the requirement never been made, Michael Hoke, one of the brightest spirits which North Carolina has produced for years, would now have been living, and the State and his party not deprived of one of their richest jewels.

The next matter is concerning what is generally known as the "Wilmot Proviso." In but one instance, so far as my information extends, have the people of this State given a public expression of their opinions upon this nefarious "Proviso," and that was done in the County of Bladen, in a series of Resolutions presented to a meeting of the Democratic party, by Isaac Wright, Esq. South Carolina, on the contrary, has not kept silent. The sentinels upon her watch-towers have sounded the alarm, and her people have determined to resist the unhallowed aggressions of the North. Whatever may be said of her people—how much soever she may sometimes exhibit a degree of sensitiveness

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Nov. 1847.

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upon certain matters, she is true to the South as the needle to the pole—there is no "variation nor shadow of turning." The entire people of the South are united on this question—there is no division—all are resolved that there shall be no compromise. It will never do for us to hesitate what to do—we must no longer tamely submit to the fiendish attacks of an infamous Giddings or a contemptible Wilmot, and the oi polloi of hypocritical crusaders against the Institutions of the South. The time has come, when it is imperative upon us, if we would be safe, to carry the war into the enemy's country—to carry it "to the knife and the knife to the hilt." No other course can we pursue. The States of the North are declaring their opinions, and we must declare ours—like the foreign General in the Revolution, "if they got-tam we must got-tam too."

At the late Whig Convention in Massachusetts, a resolution was offered declaring that the party in Massachusetts would support no man for the Presidency, who was opposed to the principles of the "Wilmot Proviso." It was lost, through the sterling energy of the Hon. R. C. Winthrop, it is true, but yet it was sufficiently declaratory of the will of that people, to cause us to prepare for the conflict. There must be yielding somewhere, and shall we [illegible]? Never!

There is one way to avoid the consequences of this proviso, if all others fail, and that is, to admit no more territory into the Union: and if our rulers are wise they will hesitate long before they precipitate the country into a state of feeling, which I fear will produce civil war. I desire that the "area of freedom" should be no further extended—that the good of the Anglo-Saxon race should be preferred, to the good of the *Spanisho-Indiano-Niggero* race. But I do not desire that we get round the difficulty that way. We must meet it face to face—we must tell our *good friends* at the North, who are so solicitous about our welfare—so solicitous to rid the country of the "sleep and damning sin of Slavery"—*to let us alone!* and then, if they don't do it make them let us alone. If territory is admitted into our Union, through the wisdom or folly of those who rule us, we must not be insulted by being told that we shall have none of it. The disdainful insulters must be taught to attend to their own business—they must learn a lesson, which it seems they have no knowledge of—that "forbearance" sometimes "ceases to be a virtue," and that though we have heretofore submitted to the yoke, it was to leave them without excuse; that now, unless we are left to pursue that course which we may see proper, the watch-fires will be lighted.

We cannot injure the North—they can [illegible] us. Our safety requires that we sleep no longer—that we proclaim our fixed and absolute determination to support no man for the Presidency who favors the Proviso of Wilmot. For one, I never will; and Whig to the core as I am, I could name many a Northern Whig than whom I would a thousand times rather vote for the most rabid Democrat in the South.

I hope that the two Conventions will declare their opinions upon this question without equivocation—show to the North, that "we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them."

A SOUTHERN WHIG.

FOR THE OBSERVER.
TO A BLUE-EYED MISS.

With soft blue eyes to Heaven upraised,
Can I forget that moment's pride,
When on thy lovely face I gazed,
And loved no other maid beside?

As soon might one attempt to breathe,
When life itself had flown away,
As I to make fond image leave
The heart where memory bids it stay.

One single constant thought of thee
Consumes my very inmost soul;
Compels all else from mind to flee—
But that's alone without control.

One sweet smile of thy fair face,
One fond look from thy soft eyes—
To anxious hopes would give solace,
And soothe a heart's fond aching sighs.

I'd give, if all were mine to give,
This whole world's vast domain,
As fondly in thy heart to live,
As thou in mine doth reign.

Nov. 1847. P. L.

A Manifest Destiny Man.—When Lt. Emory stopped at Panama, on his return to the United States last Spring, he encountered an American at that place half seas over, with whom he got into an interesting conversation.

"Why don't you return to your own country?" said Lt. Emory.

"Return to my country! Never!"

"Why?"

"Because I am a Manifest Destiny Man, and my country will be along here, long before I die!"

"I am going to fly," cried the gigantic Ostrich, and the whole assembly of birds gathered round in earnest expectation. "I am going to fly," he cried again, and, stretching out his immense pinions, he shot, like a ship with outspread sails, away over the ground, without, however, rising an inch above it. Thus it happens, when a notion of being poetical takes possession of unpoetical brains; in the opening of their monstrous odes they boast of their intention to soar over clouds and stars, but nevertheless remain constant to the dust.—*Lessing.*

Gold and Silver.—It is stated in Jacob's essay on the precious metals, that in the ruins of Herculaneum and Pompeii, which were destroyed by an eruption of Vesuvius, more than seventeen centuries ago, no ornaments of gold or silver have been found. In some of the houses of Pompeii, skeletons of the inhabitants have been discovered—in all, domestic utensils and personal ornaments—but those for which in the present day, the precious metals are almost exclusively adopted by the middle class of persons, are composed of iron or brass. If gold and silver had been in the dwellings of the inhabitants, at the time the eruption took place, they would be found there at the present time, as the iron and bronze have been, of which their spoons and forks were made; and which have retained their shape after the lapse of so many years.

A certain officer having changed his politics to the party in power, was much blamed by his former associates. To excuse himself, he said he had seven reasons, and being asked what they were, replied, 'a wife and six children.'

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1847.

SEE FIRST PAGE.—Desiring to keep our paper open as long as possible for Mr. Clay's Speech, in the hope that it would come to hand in time for insertion, we placed upon the first page a number of New Advertisements, &c., to which we refer the reader.

There also will be found a letter from the esteemed friend in Mississippi who recently gave us the interesting and intelligible account of the politics of that State. We are happy to see from the present letter, that our fears of the defeat of Chief Justice Sharkey are not realized, and that he is not only triumphantly re-elected, but that the Whigs have gained a member of Congress.—These are circumstances at which we rejoice as an American. It is not only because both Judge Sharkey and Mr. Tompkins are Whigs, but because they are anti-Repudiators, that we rejoice at their election.

Judge Sharkey's majority is said to be very large. Roberts, Loco, now beaten by Tompkins for Congress, was elected two years ago by 1100 majority; and the Whigs have gained largely in the other Congressional Districts. In one of them, the gallant Col. McClung, the Whig candidate, reduced the Locofoco majority from 1700 to about 4 or 500. The Mississippi Delegation in Congress consists of three Locos and one Whig.

In Louisiana, the hopes of Waddell's election have not been realized, and that Delegation also consists of three Locos and one Whig.

The House of Representatives will therefore consist of 117 Whigs, 110 Locofocos, and 1 Native. It is to be hoped that every Whig member will be present at the commencement of the Session, to secure the election of Speaker, &c.

MR. CLAY'S RESOLUTIONS.—In another column will be found an account of the meeting at Lexington, to which Mr. Clay delivered his promised speech on the Mexican War. We insert in full the resolutions offered by him on the occasion, but do not think it just to Mr. Clay to publish the sketch from memory which is given of his speech. We prefer to wait for the speech as reported by himself. The propriety of this is manifest, if from no other consideration than this, that the Union has founded a column of abuse of Mr Clay on the following sentence, which is evidently an error of the sketch, viz:

"At the very time that our army was ordered to march to Matamoras to take possession of the disputed boundary, Mr. Slidell was on his way to the city of Mexico, to enter into negotiation for the settlement of the dispute. Why not have waited until Mr Slidell's mission had been fulfilled?"

The Union parades official documents to prove that, "strange to tell! there is not a semblance of truth in the statement here made." The Union cannot suppose Mr. Clay ignorant of the fact, that Mr. Slidell was in the city of Mexico before the army was ordered to the Rio Grande; nor can the Union suppose, that Mr. Clay, knowing the true state of the case, would have misrepresented it, when detection was so easy, and no advantage could be gained by the misrepresentation. The Union therefore well knew, that the error is that of the imperfect report, and not of Mr Clay. But it could not resist the desire to slander Mr. Clay by attributing the inaccuracy to him.

As to the resolutions themselves, it will be seen that they embody, in Mr. Clay's strong language, opinions and principles which, in our feeble way, we have all along affirmed and advocated. It is needless to say, therefore, that they meet our hearty approbation.

The speech and resolutions of Mr. Clay have already re-opened the floodgates of Locofoco abuse upon his head. The politicians of that party,—the spoils men,—cannot understand how a man can do an act from purely patriotic impulses; and they therefore assert that his speech shows that he is, or wishes to be, again a candidate for the Presidency, and that it was to further his ambitious schemes that he made the speech. On this subject, we adopt the language of the Richmond Whig:—

"For one, we say explicitly, that while our admiration of the Patriot Sage of Ashland has abated not "one jot or tittle," we have desired, and do still desire, *for his own sake*—certainly not for that of the country—that his last years might be passed in the tranquility of retirement, and that he might not expose himself, by again appearing before his countrymen for their suffrages, to the repetition of those vile slanders of which he has been more than once already the victim. We have desired it, because the Presidency, although it may give a transient notoriety to some men, whose names, but for their accidental elevation to that high office, would never find a place on the historic page, "cannot add a cubit to *his* stature," or secure for him a more conspicuous and honorable position in the annals of his country and of his race. We are not aware that Mr. Clay himself has the slightest desire again to enter the arena of political strife, as a candidate for the Presidency, nor, if such were the wish of the party of which he has been well said to be the "embodiment," do we know that he would consent to the use of his name. But whether he would or not, his opinions upon the great questions of the day ought to be deliberately and candidly discussed and weighed, without reference to his future aspirations, or to the probability of their gratification. If his views of public policy are in themselves sound—if they commend themselves to the sober judgment of the country, as in the main compatible with her highest interests and honor—and if, in the opposite policy, we see nothing but present difficulty and future danger—we submit, that no hypothetical ascription to him of interested motives should be permitted to diminish their influence, or to array against *them* the hostility so artfully invoked against *their author.*"

FIRE COMPANIES, AND INSURANCE.—We have been requested to call attention to the fact, as we understand it to be, that either there is no Fire Company in actual existence in this town, or, if there be, that a long period has elapsed without that regular exercise of the Engines which alone can give efficiency in time of need. And further, that unless immediate steps be taken to organize effective Companies for the two Engines, the Agencies of the Insurance Offices here will feel it to be their imperative duty to raise the rates of Insurance.

It certainly is a reproach to a Community as large as this, and which has suffered so deeply by the ravages of fire, that it should be at any time without full and efficient Companies to man the two excellent and costly Engines which we have, to keep the Engines, Hose, and Ladders in good order, and with competent Officers to direct the public energies in time of emergency. There is now an additional inducement to many persons to perform duty in Fire Companies, in the fact that the exemption thereby secured from Militia duty is from five musters instead of three in the year.

A SINGULAR BLUNDER.—A Subscriber to the Wilmington Commercial has called our attention to a very extraordinary error in that paper of last Tuesday, where, under the head "Fayetteville, Nov 13," the price of Cotton in this town is stated at 5 to 5¼. This is not the first time we have been desired to notice blunders in the Prices Current of that paper; but as the other errors related to their own market, we refrained from noticing them. A quotation, however, of Cotton in the Fayetteville market at 5 to 5¼ cents, when the lowest prices yet paid here this season were 8 to 8¼ cents, is not easily accounted for.

THE N. C. REGIMENT.—A friend, in whose judgment and means of information we have much greater confidence than we have in our own, writes us, that he feels sure that Col. Paine has *acted right in the transactions in Mexico;* that he is entitled to our full support; and that Polk was wrong, very wrong, in ordering the restoration of the dismissed officers.

"I do not then, (he adds,) concur with you in approving the restoration of Pender and Singeltary—I believe they were justly dismissed. Indeed I do not perceive that they *deny* their guilt, their military fault. The General might have tried them by Court Martial and had them shot; but this would have been a measure of extreme severity. And as some example was necessary, absolutely necessary, what course was left but the disgrace of a dismission from a service which they had shown themselves, in temper and principle, unworthy of, and disqualified for."

There is much force in these remarks. We confess that it did not occur to us that the punishment of mutiny, after a trial and conviction by Court Martial, was death, and that the dismission was therefore rather a merciful procedure than otherwise, if, as we have no doubt, the conduct of both officers and men was mutinous. There cannot certainly be too strong an expression of indignation at the conduct of both officers and men in our regiment. They allowed themselves to be made the dupes of the Mississippi and Virginia regiments, and to enter into a conspiracy against their own Commander, to surround his tent, to throw brickbats at it, to endanger his life; and scarcely an officer or soldier did his duty in endeavoring to suppress the mutiny. Col. Paine was equal to the crisis: he feared not to face the whole regiment—a degree of bravery of which tyrants are seldom found possessed. That the difficulty was instigated by the volunteers from other States has always been apparent, and especially now, when it is seen that all is quiet after their separation. As for the "wooden horse" which is made the pretext for the mutiny among the men, we learn that that is no new thing in the army;—it was common during the war of 1812, and has been ever since. Only a few days ago the Vera Cruz paper contained a General Order of Gen. Scott, approving the judgment of a Court Martial by which two non-commissioned officers were sentenced to be shot for mutinous behaviour, and two privates for some misconduct less than mutiny, to a 12 hours' ride on the wooden horse.

GEN. SCOTT'S DESPATCHES.—The official Reports from Gen. Scott, and the various officers in command under him, of the glorious battles in Mexico after the march from Puebla, fill many columns of the Union, so that it is utterly out of our power to publish them. This is the less important as we have heretofore published ample details from other sources. A few extracts, however, will be found in other columns of this paper.

Our Superior Court, last week, despatched a great deal of business, thanks to the untiring assiduity of Judge CALDWELL, whose praise is echoed from one end of the Circuit to the other.

On the State docket, a young man from Davidson county was tried for attempting to pass a counterfeit $10 South Carolina note, and convicted. He was sentenced to three months imprisonment, an hour in the pillory preparatory thereto, and an hour in the same quarters at the close of his term in jail, and to pay all costs before his discharge. Mr. Solicitor Ashe for the State; Hon. J. C. Dobbin for the defendant.

Thos. H. Massey was tried for kidnapping, carrying to South Carolina, and selling, a free negro boy. He was acquitted. The Solicitor for the State; J. Winslow, D. Reid, and B. F. Atkins, Esqrs. for the defendant.

COTTON FROM CHARLESTON.—In our last we mentioned, that in consequence of the scarcity and comparative high price of Cotton in this market, our Factories were not well supplied, and that an order had consequently gone to Charleston for a small lot. We can now state, that the order was filled, and the cotton, classed "middling" at Charleston, of good staple and color, and clean, has been delivered here at 7 4-10ths cents per lb. all charges included. The success of this experiment has induced further and larger orders to that market.

The Wilmington Journal has published Mr. Clay's resolutions so mutilated by errors as to make them nonsensical or ridiculous. We scarcely know whether this is less unjust to Mr. Clay than the glaring misrepresentation of his speech which the North Carolinian has copied from the N. Y. True Sun.

There were persons present at Lexington on the 13th, who had travelled more than a thousand miles to hear Mr. Clay's speech.

THE VALUE OF A COTTON CROP.—From a paper prepared in Mobile, the following interesting facts are gleaned.

The cotton crop of 1844, the largest ever made, was 2,400,000 bales, averaging 440 lbs. It was sold at an average of 4¾ cents, which amounted to $50,160,000. The crop of 1845 was 2,100,537 bales of 440 lbs., sold at 6¾ cents, producing $62,385,000. The last crop was say 1,697,722 bales, averaging 420 lbs., sold at an average of 10 cents, producing $74,760,000. These remarkable results will be more plainly seen by the following:—

1844 . 2,400,000 bales,	at 4¾ cents	..	$50,160,000
1845 ... 2,100,537 "	" 6¾ "		62,385,000
1846 ... 1,697,722 "	" 10 "		74,760,000

The crop of 1847 is estimated at more than 2,200,000, and at once down goes the price, and all the "Free Trade" Tariffs in the world cannot keep it up. The price is regulated by supply and demand, and if the planters will produce more than can be consumed, they cannot hope for high prices. The only remedy is, to diversify, as much as possible, our pursuits at the South.

Mr. Wm. J. Yopp has issued Proposals for publishing a weekly paper in Wilmington, to be called the Carolina Gazette. It will be Locofoco in its politics.

A RENEGADE.—Caleb Cushing, who has just been run by the Locofocos for Governor of Massachusetts, and beaten, disgusted the Whigs of Newark, N. J., a few years ago, by proposing, in a public speech there, to *"drive the whole Locofoco party into the Pacific Ocean."*

Some paper remarks, that "not having been successful in that proposition, he has compromised the matter, by leading them to the head waters of 'Salt River.'"

THE PLEASURES OF AN EDITOR.—We often receive kind letters from our Subscribers, which we deeply appreciate, though we do not often publish. The two following, however, came by one mail last week, and we publish them as illustrating the Pleasures of Editorial life. The first is from a leading Democrat in a neighboring County:—

E. J. Hale, Esq.—SIR: I want you to send me your paper until otherwise instructed to ——. As you are well aware, I differ from you on many of the leading political questions of the day, yet I have been so long in the habit of reading it, (changing with my friends,) that I can't well do without it, viewing it, as a *newspaper*, invaluable, particularly to a North Carolinian who is absent from the good "Old North State."

"*E. J. Hale, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I became one of your subscribers in July 1840. I then paid for one year. I have since, (probably in 1843) sent you a Ten dollar bill. I expect to continue a subscriber to the "Observer" while I live, and while it advocates the political doctrines it has heretofore done, and which are emphatically those of the "Good Old North State." I now enclose you Ten Dollars," &c

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We believe that Mecklenburg is the only County in this State in which one of these useful and patriotic associations, so common in the Northern States, is kept up. Formerly there was one in this county, but it has been long numbered with the "things that were." It is unfortunate that they are not cherished in every State, and in every county in every State; for it is certain that to their influence does the North owe much of its greater success in the noble science of Agriculture. How, but by the superior systems of improving land, of cultivation, of rearing stock, &c., can they give $100 an acre for land no better than land that can be bought here for $5, and yet thrive beyond all comparison with us? And how do they acquire a knowledge of all those improvements, but by the spirit, the healthy spirit of emulation, inspired by these associations, by the Reports, Addresses, Newspapers, and Books, which they either publish or cause to be published? It is true that the day has gone by when any moderately intelligent man would venture to sneer at "book farming," and we find many farmers purchasing, and reading, works on Agriculture; but their effect would be increased tenfold by an Association, comprising all the wealthy and intelligent practical farmers of the country, entering into a competition with each other, to see who among them can manage to make "two blades grow where only one grew before." The information which they would impart to each other, as to their experiments, their disappointments, and successes, would be of incalculable value to themselves and the public.

We have often wished that we had some practical knowledge of Agriculture, that we might know what articles on that subject to publish for the benefit of our readers. But when we read an article on the subject that seems to us of a useful tendency, we hesitate about publishing it, lest we should be laughed at for gravely attempting to instruct our readers on a point which perhaps is already well known to all of them—perhaps an elementary principle of the science. It is for this reason, and not because of any indifference to Agriculture—the source of the prosperity of all other pursuits—that we so seldom venture to copy articles on the subject.

We copy from the Jeffersonian the following extracts from the proceedings of the Society:

Maj. Morrow, from the Committee on Grains and Grasses, awarded the Premium for *Corn* to Andrew Springs, for 100½ bushels per acre, of swamp land and 92 bushels 6 quarts on one acre of upland. The following documents explain Mr. Springs' mode of culture, &c., in the management of the corn:

ACRE NO. 1.—This is to certify, that I measured of the acre measured by Mr. Springs, P. J. Knox, and myself, one hundred bushels and a half 100½ of good sound corn, raised on his plantation at Rocky River, in the county of Iredell, in the State of N. C., in witness whereof I set my hand this 30th Oct. 1847. E. H. GILLILAND.

I have the management of the above farm, and state that the above acre is new bottom, cleared and rid up last spring. I broke it up as well as could be done, for the roots, with a bull-tongue plough. I then laid it out about four feet between the rows, drilled the seed corn along the furrow, something like cotton seed, in order to secure a stand; when the corn grew something like knee-high, we ploughed it with shovel ploughs, moulded it with hoes, and thinned it out from ten to fifteen inches between stalks; it stood then till it was about head-high. The season continued very wet, and some pumpkin vines run over it so that I concluded not to put the ploughs in it again; we however went over with the hoes, and chopped the weeds and bushes out of it which is all the work it got; and the result was as above stated.

30th Oct. 1847. E. H. GILLILAND.

ACRE NO 2.—I hereby certify that I saw and attended to the measuring of ninety-two bushels and six quarts (92 bush. 6 qts.) of good sound corn of the above acre of upland on his home plantation. In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand this 30th Oct. 1847.

P. J. KNOX.

The above acre of land was in wheat, summer was a year ago, and had a good dressing of manure for the wheat in September. I bedded it up with the Pugh ploughs, turning over a heavy coat of stubble and other vegetable matter deep making the beds four feet apart exact by measure. It lay that way until spring. About the 10th of April I had a shovel plough run deep in the centre of each bed. I then had it crossed the other way with a bull-tongue, eighteen inches by a measure; we then dropped the corn from two to three grains in each check. It then remained so until the corn was about half leg high. I then had the cultivator run four times in each row; moulded and thinned it out to one stalk in a check. I then had it ploughed when about waist high, with the common shovel, ploughing pretty deep, and putting five furrows in a row; followed with hoes, levelling and filling up the valleys; when about head high, we dressed it pretty much in the same way; when in tassel and silk, we chopped it over with hoes, and finished it; and the above was the result. A. SPRINGS.

30th Oct. 1847.

N. B. There was no manure put on last spring.

On Grasses, the Committee awarded the Premium to Maj. Zenas A. Grier, for 7,200 pounds of Herd's Grass on one acre, at one cutting. The following certificate explains the mode of culture:

The following mode of culture was adopted with my acre of Herds grass: Three years ago I sowed a small quantity of seed on ordinarily wet meadow land. Since that time, allowing the grass to ripen, it has now nearly taken the native grass out. The lot was cut about the last of May—produced 7,200 pounds. Second cutting, 1st Sept. 4,100 pounds. The ground was well broken up and pulverized before sowing.

Z. A. GRIER.

Mr. Hampton, from the Committee on Stock, reported as follows:

That for the best Colts, under two years old, they award the Premium to Maj. Z. A. Grier, for a horse colt, 7 months old, sired by John Tyler.

For the best Hog, to James A. Sadler, for three barrows of common stock, 7 months old, each of which would weigh near 160 pounds neat, according to the opinion of the Committee.

There were numerous other specimens of very superior stock exhibited; but being debarred by the Rules of the Society, no premiums could be awarded for them.

Mr. Parks, from the Committee on Domestic Fabrics, &c., report that they award the Premium for the best ten yards of Carpeting, to Chas. T. Alexander, sen.

A PROPER PLACE TO FIGHT A DUEL.—The Wilmington Chronicle remarks that the place selected for the late duel between two of our army officers in Mexico, was a very proper one—*"outside the Gate of Mercy."*

A Mistake.—It is a mistake to say that "the Union and its locofoco brethren claimed the high prices of cotton, corn, flour, &c. as the result of the free trade tariff."—*North Carolinian.*

It is no "mistake" at all. If we chose to take the trouble to hunt up the evidences, we could prove abundantly, and probably from the columns of the North Carolinian itself, the truth of the statement which is pronounced a mistake. It is sufficient to refer, as the latest instance we remember, to the recent letter of Mr. Burke, Commissioner of the Patent Office, published with entire approval by the Union and other Locofoco papers.

North Carolina Regiment.—Our readers are aware that there have been difficulties in this regiment, from differences between Col. Paine and his officers. The course pursued by Col. Paine was approved and firmly sustained by General Wool, and two officers of the regiment were summarily and "dishonorably discharged" from the regiment. Since then we have high authority for saying the regiment has improved in discipline, and is in a state of efficiency to do honor to the state and country, should opportunity offer for testing its steadiness and prowess.

In the Fayetteville Observer we see it stated that one of the discharged officers, Lieut. Singeltary, has been on to Washington and there restored to his rank with the privilege of taking his old place or accepting another commission.—*Picayune.*

We learn that Capt. Cameron has not succeeded in raising a Company of Volunteers for the War, within the time allowed, according to the authority given him by the President—only about one-third of the number required, having offered their services.—*Raleigh Register.*

Volunteers for Mexico.—William H. Wells, John B. Stinemetz, David Moore, William McQuage, Benjamin Carroll, John Bone, James Johnson, James McQuage, John Thomas, and William B. Crocket, left Cheraw on Saturday morning last, *en route* for the seat of war, as volunteers to reinforce the Palmetto Regiment.—*Charleston Mercury.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

"THE WAR HAS NOT BEEN WAGED WITH A VIEW TO CONQUEST," said James K. Polk in his message to Congress of the 8th of December, 1846. Did he tell the TRUTH? Our readers will be at no loss to form an opinion when they shall have read the following extracts from a letter from the Secretary of the Navy (Mr. Bancroft) to Commodore Sloat, dated July 12th, 1846, *five months* it will be observed *anterior to the time* the President asserted before Heaven and man that the war was not waged with a view to conquest.

"Previous instructions have informed you of the intention of this Government, pending the war with Mexico, to take and HOLD possession of California.

"The *object* of the United States is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, *to possess itself entirely of Upper California.*"

Treasury Notes.—We understand, says the Washington Union, from the best authority, that the treasury notes of the U. States are 8 per cent. *advance* in the city of Mexico. This state of things is most fortunately calculated to benefit our schemes of finance. It will contribute to enable us to pay our expenses in that country upon more advantageous terms.

[The Alexandria Gazette suggests, that as Treasury Notes are below par at home, the Secretary had better negotiate his next Loan in Mexico.]

GEORGIA.

On Saturday last the Hon. J. M. BERRIEN and Mr. DAWSON were elected by the Legislature to represent Georgia in the Senate of the United States. Mr. Berrien's term of service commences with the next session, and Mr. Dawson's on the 4th of March, 1849. The following was the vote:

To fill the present vacancy:

Berrien	89
McDonald	86
Blank	1

For the vacancy occurring in 1849, when Judge Colquitt's term will have expired:

	1st bal.	2d bal.	3d bal.	4th bal.	5th bal.
Dawson,	88	87	86	87	91
Colquitt,	85	72	64	64	withdrawn
Dougherty,	4	9	8	14	
Twiggs,					76

Exports of Specie to Europe.—The distrust which exists respecting Bills of Exchange on Europe, has caused considerable exports of coin by the last vessels, to the amount of $1,279,500.

The total exports of specie from the United States for the month of November, it is believed, will not fall short of two millions of dollars, and will, of course, produce a corresponding effect on the money market and the operations of the Banks.

FROM THE NEW YORK EXPRESS.

The Sub Treasury is virtually repealed to-day in Wall street. United States six-per cent stocks, with 4½ months interest on, are selling at par, which is in fact 97¾. Treasury notes are a drug at par. Some of the banks have taken very small amounts, at par, to accommodate their customers, but they generally refuse to receive them on any terms.

There is no longer any use for the Sub Treasury, as a depository for specie. No person will now pay in for duties anything but Treasury notes. The prevailing belief is, that they will fall below par.

We are a little curious to see the workings of the Sub Treasury, under the present new state of things, U. S. stocks being below par.

It was undoubtedly the calculation of the government, that nothing but specie would be received for duties or loans, and that there would be at all times, a large surplus of specie in the Sub Treasury. It was with this belief that the law was made imperative, that nothing should be paid out but specie.

By the operations of commerce, Treasury notes are at and below par. The receipt of specie is consequently at an end. Still the law is in force, and the government are compelled to pay out gold and silver. The "wheels of the government" if the law is complied with, must stop.

The same hand, however, that could violate that law, in the transmission of drafts instead of specie, from this city to New Orleans, will when required, violate it again.

The Secretary of the Treasury, we doubt not will compel the creditors of the government to receive depreciated paper.

The latest Express received says,—

"Treasury Notes are a drug at ¼ per ct. discount, and U. S. 6 per cents at par, with 4½ months interest added. The decline in Treasury Notes has relieved the market. Specie is no longer wanted to pay duties with."

By this Morning's Mail.

Very Late from Europe.

The Acadia, at Boston, brings Liverpool papers to the 4th inst. The Cotton market had greatly fluctuated, with a decided downward tendency, and not the slightest disposition to ascend. This is owing to accounts of a large crop, and to the curtailment of consumption, by stoppage of mills. Uplands 3 3-4 to 6 1-4d. Flour had risen to 28s. to 29s. 6d. Corn had also risen, with large demand for Ireland.

There had been more failures, and the financial crisis was not yet over, but things began to look better, and money was easier.

No news from the South this morning.

Mr. Clay's Speech was to be published at Lexington on Saturday last.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.—We are just informed that the Wire for 75 miles of the line of Telegraph, from Raleigh through this place South, will be here to-day. It will be put up immediately.

MARRIED,

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Gilchrist, Mr. JOHN W. PEARCE, Merchant, (of the firm of Ray & Pearce,) to Miss LAURA C., daughter of Jas. Martine, Esq.

In this vicinity, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Conner, Mr. JEROME BONAPARTE RUSSELL, of Randolph county, to Miss MARTHA JANE, daughter of the late Charles Erambert, formerly of Richmond, Va.

In this County, on Tuesday evening last, by Malcom McColman, Esq. Mr JOHN SMITH of South Carolina, to Miss ANN McCOLMAN, daughter of Malcom McColman Esq.

Near Rockingham, Richmond county, on the evening of the 11th inst., by the Rev. H. H. Crowson, Mr. DANIEL C. McLEOD to Miss ANN TERRY.

At White Plains, Wake county, on the 16th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, DANIEL W. COURTS, Esq., of Rockingham, (formerly Public Treasurer,) to Miss MARTHA JONES, daughter of the late Nathaniel Jones, of White Plains.

At Washington, N. C., on the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Snowden, DAN'L L. RUSSELL, Esq., of Brunswick county, to Miss OLIVIA GRIST, daughter of Allen Grist, Esq

DIED,

In this town, on last evening, Mrs. MARY J. MILLAR, relict of the late James Millar, aged 60 years.

The friends and acquaintances of the deceased are requested to attend the funeral without further notice from her late residence in St. James's Square, to-morrow afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this town, on the 16th inst., after an illness of a few days, Mr. BENJAMIN E. BURWELL, in the 68th year of his age. Mr. B. was a native of New York, but for the last 30 years a resident of North Carolina, and for the past 3 years a citizen of this town. Since he came to this place he formed many acquaintances, and was loved and respected by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. During the late war he served on the coast of North Carolina, and was ever ready and willing to take up arms in defence of his country's rights and his country's honor. But he is no more. He leaves a large family to mourn his loss; but they have the satisfaction of believing that he is gone to a better world, for when asked if he was willing to die, he replied "Yes, I am going to heaven;" and soon after passed from time to eternity, where he will rest until the day of resurrection.

In Montgomery county, on the 1st inst., Mrs. CATHARINE McGILVRAY, formerly of Richmond county, at an advanced age. She appeared ripe for the grave, and suffered but few days illness; was a member of the Presbyterian Church for a number of years.—[Com.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Nov. 23.

Brandy, peach,	40 a 50	Iron,	4½ a 5
Ditto, apple,	40 a 42	Molasses,	28 a 30
Bacon,	10½ a 12	Oats,	30 a
Coffee,	8 a 10	Nails, cut,	5½
Cotton,	8 a 8½	Sugar, br'n,	7½ a 10
Corn,	50 a	Salt, bu.,	60
Candles, F. F.,	17½	Ditto, sack,	$1 75 a $2
Flour,	5 a 5½	Wheat,	85 a 90
Feathers,	30	Whiskey,	30
Pork,	5	Beeswax,	23 a 24
Peas,	50 a 60	Rags,	1½ a 2
4-4 Brown Sheetings,	8 cents.		
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10,	18 "		

REMARKS.—Cotton 8½: but little coming to market. Flour 5 to 5½ Corn 50. Oats 30. Bacon 10½ to 12. Flaxseed $1 to 1 15. Feathers 30.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon 10 to 10½; Western do. 7 to 8½. Corn 60 to 65. Fayetteville Flour 5 50 to 6 00. Lard 12 to 12½. Lime, 800 casks selling at 75 to 80. No transactions in River Lumber; Flooring 9 25 to 10 50. Wide 5 00 to 6 00. Scantling 4 00 to 5 00. Mill Timber 5 to 7 50; sales at 5, 5 50, 6, 6 50, and 7 50. Shipping 8 to 9. Molasses, 150 hhds. sold at 27. Turpentine dull at 2 35. Spirits 33½. Tar 1 80 to 1 87. Salt, 5560 bushels T. I. sold at 28 to 30. Red Oak hhd. Staves $13.

At Cheraw, Cotton 7¼ to 7¾, before the Washington's accounts, which would cause a further decline. Bacon 9¼ to 10. Corn 50. Flour 4 50 to 4 75.

At Augusta, Cotton 6 to 7½ principally 6¾ to 7.

At Montgomery, Ala. 5 cents is the highest price offered for cotton.

At New York the Cotton market is very dull, with a further decline, and spinners the only buyers. Flour 6 to 6 12. Corn 71 to 74.

At Macon, Geo. Cotton 5¼ to 6¼.

At Charleston, Cotton 5 to 8, chiefly 7 to 7¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 260,804 bales, against 269,251 last year.

Pork was selling in Cincinnati on the 14th inst. at from $3 90 to $4 37½. There were more sellers than buyers at those prices, and the market was heavy.

PORT OF WILMINGTON.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 12—Schrs. L P Smith and R W Brown from New York. 13—Barque Rio from Fall River; Brig Maria Ingraham from Havana. 14—Brigs Alpine from Martinique, Susan & Abigail from Wareham, Br Brig Enchantress from Nevis; Schrs Pearl from Jacksonville, E S Powell from New York. Warrington from New Bedford. 15—Schr Julia Eliza from New York. 16—Brigs Electro and Levant from Boston; Schrs January from Kingston, Mass., Mary George from Boston. 17—Brigs Clarissa from Boston, Nonpareil from New Bedford; Schrs. Joseph Butler from Fall River, Segotchett from Thomastown; Barque Benjamin Adams from Guadaloupe. 18—Brig Ainsbury from St. Thomas.

SALE OF SLAVES.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Superior Court of Law, I shall expose to sale, at the late residence of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, on Monday the 10th of January, 1848, certain SLAVES belonging to the said Estate, for the purpose of effecting a division. Terms at Sale.

DUNCAN G. MAC RAE, C. S. C.
Cumberland Co., Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

BRICK.

125.000 WELL burnt BRICK, extra size, and now ready for delivery. Apply to
W. G. MATTHEWS.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90 3w

Wanted—10,000 lbs. Tallow.

THE Subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Tallow, or will mould at the usual rates.
ISHAM BLAKE.
November 22, 1847. 90-tf

LAND—Timbered Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 6th day of December next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of six months, 320 acres on Little Rockfish, near the Chicken Road; 25 acres on Little Rockfish, on the Morganton road, at the mouth of the Old Man's branch; 102 acres on the South side of Bridge branch. The said land belongs to the heirs of the late Catherine Graham of Alabama, and will be sold by me as agent of the heirs.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, Agent.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90-2w
☞ Carolinian.

LAND—Timbered Land for Sale.

WILL be sold on Monday the 6th day of December next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of six months, the following described tracts or parcels of Land:—320 acres between Little Rockfish and Puppy Creek, joining or near Dugald McDugald and others; 64 acres on Tuckahoe Creek; also 117 acres on Jumping Gully Creek. The said lands belong to Nancy Graham of Alabama, and will be sold by me as agent.

ARCHIBALD GRAHAM, Agent.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90-2w
☞ Carolinian.

Land for Sale! Timbered Land for Sale!!

WILL be sold on Monday the 6th December next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock, on a credit of six months, 320 acres on Puppy Creek; 64 acres on Tuckahoe Creek; 104 acres on Jumping Gully Creek, belonging to Allen D. Edwards and wife.

NORMAN CAMPBELL, Agent.
Nov 22, 1847. 90-2w
☞ Carolinian.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 16—Steamer Rowan, with goods for J & T Waddill, Cook & Taylor, J H & J Martine, H Branson, T S Lutterloh, T S & C Lutterloh, J Utley, E Fuller, H L Myrover & Co, S J Hinsdale, G Lauder, W Winslow, B Rose & Son, D McNeill, A M Campbell, of this place; and Mrs Hargrave, Salisbury Co, A McLaurin, D McLaurin, R Strickland, J Bullard, W Wheeler, and W Hales, of the interior.

Nov. 20—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for Hall, Sackett & Co, Hall & Hall, Ray & Pearce, Beaver Creek Co, Rockfish Co, Gardner & McKethan, C T Haigh & Son, S T Hawley, T S Lutterloh, D Johnson, W Bell, G McNeill, David Gee, J Brookshank, S Boon, W Prior, W McIntyre, Cook & Powell, W Winslow, and S W Tillinghast & Co, of this place; and Jenkins & Roberts, J P Grogan, J F Chambers, J Cowles, A Gainey & Co, J C Blocker, J H Hawley, J & W Murphy, A C McIntosh, J Bullard, —— Kirkpatrick, H Gainey, C Hall, Bryan & Maxwell, Prof Phillips, W H Haywood, of the interior.

VALUABLE NEGROES AND LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the sixth day of January next,

FIVE VALUABLE NEGROES,

VIZ. HARRY, a good Blacksmith, 47 years of age. NEIL, his son, 17 years, who has been working at the Blacksmiths' trade with his father for two years, and is said to be very smart. WATTY, a son of Harry, 9 years old, very likely—GILBERT, a boy 15 years old, very likely and good character. MARY, a sister of Gilbert, 10 years old, also very likely and good character.

The above Negroes are known to be of good family, raised well, and sold for no fault.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time and place, the following pieces of **LAND** in the town of Fayetteville and its vicinity:

190 acres of Land on the South West side of Mallett's Mill Pond, with a very good house and kitchen on it.

One Lot in Town, of 4 acres, called the Shop Lot, with two houses thereon.

One other Lot in Town, of 14 acres, called the Stable Lot, with a good framed house thereon.

[illegible] piece of Land of 150 acres, called the Council Hall Land; and

One other tract of 250 acres, called the Stone Quarry.

The Negroes will be sold for Cash:—the Lands on time, with good paper. I can sell any of the above property at private sale, if applied for.

W. H. BEATTY.
November 16, 1847. 90ts

SALE OF REAL ESTATE
AT AUCTION.

WILL be sold at the Town Hall on Wednesday next, 24th inst., at 12 o'clock:

1 House and Lot on Hay Mount, adjoining Mrs. Ochiltree, and occupied by Michael McGary.

1 House and 17 acres (more or less) of Land, 5½ miles from Town on the Raleigh Road, formerly the country residence of J. D. Williams.

Terms 3, 6, and 12 months credit, with interest from date.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, Auct'r.
November 20, 1847. 1w

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold at the Court House door in the Town of Fayetteville, on Monday the 3d day of January next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., by Decrees of the Court of Equity, the following valuable REAL ESTATE, to-wit:—

80 acres, adjoining Thomas McLaurin and Arch'd Holmes.

215 acres, joining Thomas McLaurin and the Baker land.

An undivided half of 200 acres, House tract of the Howell land.

One-half of 75 acres Swamp Land, joining Arch'd Holmes. The above known as the Howell lands.

Terms: A credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

—ALSO—

320 acres of Land, lying on the waters of Bone's Creek, late the property of Duncan Munroe.

Terms: One-fifth cash; 6 months credit for the remainder, with good security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

WILL be sold on the premises, near the Grey's Creek Church, on Monday the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, M., 750 acres of LAND, late the property of Absalom Marsh, dec'd, upon a credit of six and twelve months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH,
Clerk and Master.
Nov. 20, 1847. 90ts

EQUITY SALE.

ON the first Monday of January next, at the Court House, pursuant to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Cumberland county, I shall expose to sale THREE SLAVES, late the property of Duncan Munroe and John Munroe.

Terms at Sale.

A. A. T. SMITH, C. & M. E.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90ts

FRESH FRUIT—Just received,

40 WHOLE, half, and quarter boxes RAISINS,
3 kegs Malaga Grapes,
5 boxes Figs, fresh,
1 frail Dates,
1 box Lemons.
—ALSO—
10 32lb. boxes assorted Candies,
12 boxes Sardines,
12 ditto Lobsters.

W. PRIOR.
Nov. 23, 1847. 90-4w

CROCKERY.

AN excellent assortment common CROCKERY, suitable for Country Merchants. For sale by JNO. M. ROSE.
Nov. 22, 1847. 90tf

Kinderhook, N. Y., June 20, 1846.

Mr. S. W. Fowle—Sir: Having in the year 1844 been attacked with a severe affection of the Lungs, with pains in the breast and side, I purchased a bottle of "Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," which, before I had consumed the contents of one bottle, performed a complete cure. I can with assurance recommend it to my fellow men, as being a most valuable medicine, and which cannot fail, in any affection of the Lungs, to afford relief.

JAMES LATHROP.

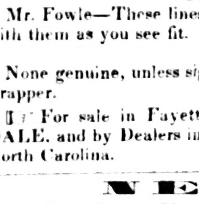
Mr. Fowle—These lines are at your option; do with them as you see fit. It is a true certificate.

J. L.

None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ For sale in Fayetteville by S. J. HINSDALE, and by Dealers in Medicines generally in North Carolina.

NEW
Tailoring Establishment.



THE undersigned have taken the New Store at the West end of the Lafayette Hotel, and next door to Mrs. McRae's Dwelling, where they will carry on the business of TAILORING in all its branches.

They will always keep the latest fashions for Gentlemen's clothing.

They flatter themselves their work will compare with any Tailoring done in the State, either in cut or workmanship of the garment.

HUGH GRAHAM,
A. J. WOODWARD.
Fayetteville, Oct 16, 1847. 85 6m

1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

WM. C. JAMES & CO.

ARE now receiving, and offer for sale by wholesale and retail, their large and extensive stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing almost every article that is usually kept in the Dry Goods, Hat, Shoe and Hardware and Cutlery line, all of which have been recently purchased in the Northern Markets, at Auction and Private Sale under the most favorable circumstances, and many at much below what they could now be bought.

They respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally, to give their stock an examination before laying in their Fall supplies, as great pains have been taken and much time consumed in order to obtain every article at the lowest price, so as to offer every advantage that would be gained by going further North.

New supplies will be received throughout the season as they are wanted.

W. C. J. & CO. Hay Street,
Nearly opposite the new Lafayette Hotel.
Fayetteville, N. C. Aug. 31, 1847. 78-tf

N. B. Always on hand a large assortment of Double and Single Barrel GUNS, with all the necessary equipments.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and have in Store, their Fall and Winter Stock of

GROCERIES,

Among which are—

1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
100 bags Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee,
24 hhds. St. Croix, P. R. and N. O. Sugars,
100 kegs Nails,
50 kegs Dupont's and Hazard Powder,
5 tons Swedes Iron,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 kegs White Lead in Oil,
25 boxes No. 1 and Fancy Soap,
24 dozen Windsor, Walnut, Maple, and Oak Chairs,
15 bbls. and boxes Loaf, Crushed, and Powdered Sugar,
1 to 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 gal. Demijohns,
50 sides Sole Leather,
26 boxes Whittemore's Cotton & Wool Cards,
150 pairs Trace Chains,
100 dozen Curry Combs,
12 bags Pepper, Spice, and Ginger.

—ALSO—

Brooms, Buckets, Pails, Copperas, Putty, Scotch Snuff, Blue and Black Ink, Cinnamon, Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Mustard, Brogans, Coats, Patent Hames, Hollow-ware, Tea, Preserved Ginger, Cotton, Olive Oil, Pickles, [illegible] Scythes, Spades, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Shot, Bar Lead, Champagne, Pure French Brandy, Scotch Whiskey, London Porter, Old Port Wine, Raisins, Bagging and Rope.

The above Goods having been purchased for Cash, will be sold low for Cash or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS just returned from New York, with a fine assortment of GOODS which he invites the public to call and examine before purchasing. Among his assortment may be found the following articles:

GOLD AND SILVER LEVER

WATCHES,

Gold and Silver (Excelsior) Patent Ver[illegible]; Vest and Guard Fob and Vest Chains, Seals and Miniature Cases; Steel Chains; Gold, Silver, Steel and Brass Keys; Gold Seals; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; [illegible] Rings; Breast Pins and Finger Rings; [illegible] Silver Pencils; Gold Pens; Bracelets; Gold Lockets; Silver Butter Knives; Plated and Gold and Silver Tooth Picks; Gold and Silver Combs; Silver Hair Ornaments; Pen Knives and Metallic Scissors; Bowie do; Razors; Knives and Scissors; Steel Reticules; Clasps for [illegible] Purses; Silk Purses; Hair and Tooth Brushes; Dressing Combs; Silver-plated Cake Baskets; Silver-plated Candlesticks; Silver-plated Snuffers and Trays; Steel Snuffers and Trays; Britannia Tea Pots; Sugar Bowls and Milk Pots; [illegible]; Violin Strings; &c. &c.—All of which will be sold as low as they can be purchased in any market.

N. B. Particular attention paid to the Repairing of Clocks, Watches, and Jewelry.

EDWIN GLOVER, Hay street,
a few doors above the Market.
August 21, 1847. 78-3m

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers are receiving and have now in Store, a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Castings, &c. &c.,

Among which are—

500 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 bags Rio, Java, and Laguira Coffee,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
5 bbls. W. & W's Crushed ditto,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
75 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,
100 reams Wrapping Paper,
50 ditto Factory ditto.

—ALSO—

Paints, Oils, and Dye Stuffs; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Cassia; Epsom Salts; Saleratus; Copperas; Indigo; Madder; Window Glass and Putty; Cotton Bagging; Manilla and Bale Rope; Cast, Blister, and German Steel; Steel Shovels and Spades; Rowland's Mill and Cross-cut Saws; Collins' Turpentine and Kentucky Pat Axes; Carriage Springs and Axles; Tin Plate and Wire; Blacksmiths' Tools, &c. &c. All of which will be sold on reasonable terms for *Cash*, Country Produce, or on time to punctual customers.

BEVERLY ROSE & SON.
August 30, 1847. 78tf

CAPS! CAPS!

THE handsomest assortment of Mens' and Boys' Caps in the market.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

GREAT

REDUCTION IN FREIGHT,

ON THE CAPE FEAR RIVER.

Comparison in a few articles of the former and present rates:

	Former.	Present.
Box Goods, cubic foot,	8	7
Salt, sack,	30	25
Salt, coarse Liv., bus.,	10	8
Iron, ton,	3 00	2 50
Coffee, per sack,	30	25
Sugars, per 100,	17½	15
Castings, per 2000 lbs.,	5 00	4 00

We continue to run our usual number of Boats. The Evergreen lost but one trip during all the last dry season. She is unquestionably the lightest draught of water (17 inches) running on the river. Our present terms for receiving and forwarding goods, as follows:

Receiving and forwarding in Wilmington free of commission for the same. All goods consigned to us in Fayetteville, on freight up the river, 15 per per cent. We have fine safe Warehouses at the river, where they may be stored, so as to save one-half the hauling. Produce down the river shipped free of commissions.

Passage, $3 up and down.

This arrangement to take effect after 20th inst.

Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of public patronage.

JOHN H. HALL, Agent
Henrietta S. B. Co.
Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

WM. H. HAIGH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.,

(Office on Old street, between Baptist Church and Eccles's Bridge.)

ATTENDS the Superior and County Courts of Cumberland, Robeson, and Sampson, and the Superior Courts of Richmond.

Oct. 22, 1847. 86tf

JAMES BANKS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fayetteville, N. C.

D. CASHWELL.

General Agent and Commission Merchant.

Will make liberal Cash advances on all Consignments of Timber, Lumber, Naval Stores, &c.

Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 20, 1847. 81-tf

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

[☞] Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1847. 67-tf

WILLIAM H. MEAD,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Liberal Cash advances made on Consignments.

Express Mail Line

FROM RALEIGH TO COLUMBIA.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Travelling Public, that they have established a Line of elegant Four Horse Post Coaches, between the Capitals of North and South Carolina, to run under the new Schedule of Mail Contracts, at the rate of 6 miles an hour. With fine new 9 Passenger Coaches, excellent Horses, and Sober Drivers, they hope to secure sufficient travel to sustain the enterprise. Through Tickets to Gaston may be had of the Agents at Columbia, Camden, Cheraw, or Fayetteville.

E. L. ELLSWORTH & CO.
July 1847. 73-tf

REMOVAL.

THE Subscribers have removed to the Store lately occupied by Hall & Johnson, where they would be pleased to see their old customers and friends. We continue to keep on hand a general stock of GROCERIES, which we will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Particular attention given to the sale or shipment of all kinds of Produce.

HALL & HALL.
Oct. 4, 1847. 83tf

[☞] The Subscriber will be found at the old Stand of Hall & Johnson, now occupied by Hall & Hall. JOHN H. HALL.

Marble Factory.

BY GEORGE LAUDER,

Nearly opposite the Post Office,
47 1y. Fayetteville, N. C.

On Consignment.

70 BOXES Virginia Manufactured TOBACCO, fine and common brands, neatly put up in whole and half boxes, for sale at Factory prices, adding the transportation, by

D. & W. McLAURIN.
May 17, 1847. 63-tf

Daguerreotype Miniatures.

MR. BRYAN having been professionally engaged in the country, has returned again to this place, and will be happy to wait on all who may favor him with a call. He deems it unnecessary to enter into a long detail of his approved plan of operating, confidently relying on his specimens as the best criterion of his ability.

Mr. B. returns to the public his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received.

Particular attention will be given to all those who may wish to engage in this beautiful art. Instructions, with all the latest improvements, apparatus and stock furnished on reasonable terms.

For further information enquire at his Room, 1 door West of Briggs's Hotel.

[☞] The most approved Daguerreotype Apparatus, improved German Cameras, French and American Instruments of the best quality, with plates, cases, chemicals, polishing materials, &c., kept constantly on hand and for sale at the lowest prices for cash at the Daguerreotype Rooms of

J. L. BRYAN.
April 17, 1847. 60tf

MERCHANTS

STEAM BOAT COMPANY,

OF FAYETTEVILLE AND WILMINGTON.

Great Reduction in Freight,
Averaging about 20 per cent.

New Steamer ROWAN, 17 inches,
Steamer WILLIAM B. MEARES,
Steamer COTTON PLANT.
Flat Boats—BEN BERRY,
ODD FELLOW,
MIKE CRONLY,
WASHINGTON,
T. J. CURTIS,
READY MONEY,
MARY ELIZA.

THE Proprietors of the Merchants' Steam Boat Company of Fayetteville and Wilmington, N. C. offer the above Line of Boats, on the Cape Fear River, to the shipping public, under the late revision and reduction of Freights.

Their new Steamer Rowan now draws only 17 inches water. When she undergoes some alteration in machinery, her draft is calculated at 14 to 16 inches, which will make her the lightest boat navigating the waters of any river in the Southern country. This Company flatter themselves that they have it now in their power to offer the most complete line of Boats that has ever been on the Cape Fear, and one that will do the freighting business with regularity and despatch *on all stages of the water*. They have, in connection with the Henrietta Company of this place, reduced the freights to the tariff as in printed rates. Neither of the Boating concerns deemed themselves able to reduce the freights and still do the forwarding business in this place free of charge, and consequently this Company have given it up, with the conviction, that the Forwarding Merchants of our town can do it more justice than a boating concern.

Any Goods consigned to the Merchants' Steam Boat Company, Wilmington, N. C., will be forwarded through that place *free of commissions*—all other charges made to the shipper.

The new arrangement takes effect from the 15th instant.

Passage $3, both ways.

The two Companies will hereafter count all freight cash, or interest added.

Direct letters to Thomas S. Lutterloh, Fayetteville; R. G. Rankin, Wilmington.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 18, 1847. 46tf

FALL, 1847.

NEW

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

JAMES KYLE has just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Merino Cassimeres, Cassinets, and Ken. Jeans,
Satin, Valencia, and other Vestings,
Extra superfine Satin striped Silk,
Colored Silks, plain striped and figured,
Satin striped Thibet Cloth, new style,
Gros-de-swiss and Gros-de Nap,
Merino Silk and Woollen Shawls,
Rich needle-worked Collars,
Flannels, Blankets, and Negro Cloth,
Calicoes and Ginghams,
Tarlton and Woollen Plaids,
Pongee and other Silk Handkerchiefs,
Alpaca, Silk and Cotton Warp,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
65 packages Boots and Shoes,
Anker Bolting Cloths, Nos. 1 to 10.

With many other articles—which will compare with any assortment in this State; and bought for *Cash* by the Package, will be offered at reduced prices by wholesale or retail. Merchants and families will please call and examine the Goods.

Sept. 27, 1847.

NEW DRY GOODS STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the Store formerly occupied by P. P. Johnson & Co., southeast corner of Market square, where they are now receiving a large and general assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Among which are, superfine black, blue, and brown Cloths, Beaver and Pilot Cloths, for over coatings; steel mix'd ditto; super black and fancy Cassimeres; plain and fancy plaid Sattinets; gold mix'd and plain Tweeds; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; all wool Linseys; worsted Plaids; fine bed Blankets; saddle and negro ditto; bed Tickings; table Diaper, birdseye ditto; Towelling; blch'd and brown Sheetings; brown and blch'd Drills; plaid Cloak Linings; black and fancy silk Velvets; super satin and cassimere Vestings; Valencia ditto; gent. fancy Scarfs and Cravats; worsted and cashmere Shawls; some very fine children's silk and worsted Hoods; swiss, book, and jaconet Muslins; plain and fig'd Bobinets; muslin Edgings and Insertings; cotton and thread Edgings.

For Ladies' wear—fine Cashmeres; satin stripe D'Laines; French and Orleans Cloths; plain Thibet do; silk warp Alpacas; plaid and satin stripe do; plain and cold dress Silks; [illegible] apron do; French, English, and American Prints, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Superfine and wool Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Umbrellas and Parasols.

[☞] The above Stock embraces every article usually offered in a Dry Goods Store, all of which will be sold at the lowest market prices, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

E. L. & J. A. PEMBERTON.
Sept. 7, 1847. 79-3m

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber has removed to the two tenements West end of the Hybart Buildings, on the North side of Hay street, next adjoining D. & W. McLaurin on the West, and E. Glover, Jeweller on the East, which is about midway between the Fayetteville Book Store and Observer Office, and the Market House, where he hopes his old friends and customers will call and see him.

He is now receiving his fall supplies, which will be found to embrace a general stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CROCKERY,

All of which will be sold at a small advance on cost, either at wholesale, retail, or in barter.

The undersigned intends to try the experiment of selling at smaller profits this season than is usually charged, and would therefore especially invite cash purchasers, and those who buy on short time, to call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
August 28, 1847. 79-tf

JNO. M. ROSE

IS now receiving his Fall supply, and is prepared to sell GROCERIES generally, Hats, Caps, Shoes, Blacksmith's Tools, Earthen and Stone Ware, and many other articles, on favorable terms. Cape [illegible] next door West Briggs's Hotel.

Sept. 21, 1847. 81-tf

Kirkpatrick's Thrashing Machines.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents by the Manufacturer, would inform the Wheat growers that they are prepared to fill all orders for the above Machines at the shortest notice, having a few now on hand, and daily expecting a large number. They would state that there has been an improvement made in the durability of these Machines, and the price reduced. They are well known, and have given great satisfaction in the counties of Davidson, Guilford, Stokes, Surry, and others, by those who have seen them in operation.

HALL & HALL.
Fayetteville, June 18, 1847. 68tf

Dr. Turner's Pills.

For the Cure of Ague and Fever, and Chill and Fever.

THE Proprietor has been induced, by the repeated solicitation of persons that have been cured by his Pills, and feels it a duty he owes to suffering humanity, to introduce them to the public in such a manner that they may appreciate their value, obtain them readily and cheaply, and enjoy their magic influence without the expense and inconvenience of attending Physicians, a consideration of no small importance, ESPECIALLY TO THE POOR.

This medicine has not been taken on trust; experience and observation are the kind of coin by which a knowledge of it has been purchased. Self-conviction has been founded on self-observation. Others are asked to do likewise. It is a remedy that does not require "time" to tell its efficacy; it proclaims its power in a few hours. From a constant and very extensive use of this medicine for the past 6 or 7 years, it has been ascertained beyond a doubt, they possess powers perfectly astonishing, and unparalleled for the immediate and certain cure of the above diseases, for which alone they are recommended. In no single instance have they been known to fail in effecting a cure in 12 or at most in 24 hours, and in cases too of most formidable character; and even after the most eminent Physicians have exhausted their utmost skill, the patients, almost without hope, have been entirely cured by this medicine alone.

The Proprietor is well aware of the great prejudice entertained against all medicines of this kind; but he is fully satisfied that a fair trial will remove any such prejudice to this particular medicine, and pronounce it at once no Quackery, but the best medicine of the kind now in use. It is the opinion of most persons, that some preparatory course of treatment is necessary before the Pills are resorted to. The Proprietor would say to all such, that no preparatory medicine whatever is ever required. He would advise that no active means should be used; in fact, every other medicine may be dispensed with, the Pills being of themselves sufficient to arrest the diseases. Prostration and extreme debility are the never failing consequences of such a preparatory course, and it requires considerable time for the restoration of such patients to their former vigor. No sensible effect is ever produced on the system by the Pills, except in stomachs extremely delicate, a slight nausean is discoverable, which is of short continuance, and need produce no alarm. They are entirely harmless, and by following directions, may be used by any and all, without regard to age or condition.

☞ A Supply of these Pills may be had, wholesale and retail, at the Proprietor's prices, at E. J. Hale's Book Store, and at S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.

☞ Dr. Turner has been well known as a Practising Physician in this County for about 20 years past.—*Editor Observer.*

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

THE Subscribers are receiving their Fall and Winter supply of **READY-MADE CLOTHING,** consisting of

Black Cloth and Camlet CLOAKS.

Black and brown Beaver Cloth, Italian Cassimere, Sattinet, black Cassimere, Tweed, fancy Cassimere, Flushing, Pilot, and Green Blanket OVERCOATS.

Black Cloth, Tweed, Cassimere, and Sattinet Dress and Frock COATS.

Black and fancy striped Plaid, Satin, Wool, Velvet, Persian Plaid, Valencia, blue Tampico, Gala Plaid, black Cloth, Silk Velvet, plain and fancy Silk VESTS.

Bleached, brown Muslin, Guernsey, Mixed, White, Empire, Check, Red Flannel, and Lamb's-wool SHIRTS.

Bleached, bro. Muslin, & Flannel DRAWERS.

Satin Bow, Tab, plain Satin and Silk self-adjusting STOCKS, CRAVATS, and TIES.

Bosoms, Square Bishop and Byron Collars, Gentlemen's Driving Gloves, &c. &c.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

No prospect of Peace!

BUT the Subscriber would say to his friends and the public, that he has just returned from the North with his

Fall and Winter Stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.

He flatters himself that he has the largest and best assortment that he has offered in this market, and as his motto is "*Cheap for Cash,*" keeping in mind the "nimble sixpence," he would say to all who may wish to purchase goods in his line, to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Among his Stock will be found a complete assortment of Gentlemen's and Youths' Cloth, Plush, Selet, Musk, Coney, & Shetland Seal Fur CAPS.

Also, Beaver, Nutria, Brush, Silk, Coney, Moleskin, and Wool HATS, of all styles and prices to suit the times.

Together with a general assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

All of which will be sold cheap for Cash.

J. C. THOMSON,
South-west corner of Market Square.
Oct. 6, 1847. 84tf

Blake & Briggs

HAVE removed to the old Stand of James G. Cook, on the South side of Hay street, and one door below H. L. Myrover & Co., where they are now receiving their Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, comprising a general assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Staple Dry Goods, Cutlery, Drugs, Hollow Ware, &c. &c.

Which they offer on favorable terms for Cash, of course—to regular customers as usual—or to exchange for country produce.

Fayetteville, Sept. 23, 1847. 82 tf

TIMBER AGENCY.

THE undersigned will attend to the selling of Timber in Wilmington; and whenever there is a "glut" in the market, J. C. Blocker will give it his personal attention—at other times, orders for the sale of Timber will promptly be despatched by addressing W. & T. Love, who will act in my absence. If punctuality in making returns will ensure patronage, then they hope to receive a share.

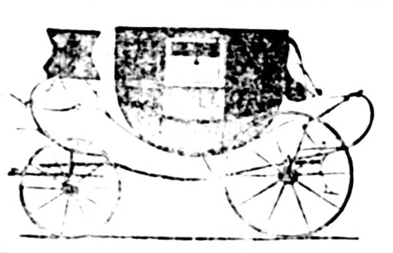
J. C. BLOCKER & CO.
Wilmington, Sept. 25, 1847. 82-1y

FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned, Agent of "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," is prepared to receive applications for Insurance on Dwellings, Stores, and other buildings; Merchandise, Furniture, Produce, &c., either in town or country.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Dec. 8, 1846. 40tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.



Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the United States.

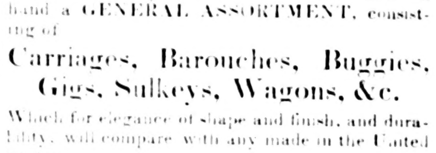
Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed, at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, Oct. 1, 1847.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS received a very large assortment of

CHAIRS,

Selected by himself in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston, bought for cash at the lowest prices, which he will sell very low. Being a good judge of the article, he thinks it would be the interest of buyers to give him a call.

Also, a general assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, and a general assortment of CABINET FURNITURE, of his own manufacture, all of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

100,000 ACRES

VALUABLE TIMBER LANDS

FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson county, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing

Over 100,000 Acres;

A large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq., or A. A. T. Smith, Esq., (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these Lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who is duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 1, 1845 76t

New Goods Again!

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York, a large assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware & Cutlery,

Consisting in part of—

Superfine French Cloths and Cassimeres,
Cashmere d'Ecosse and Muslin-de-Lains,
Black and colored Alpacas,
Merino and Cashmere and Wicket Shawls,
Silk and fancy Wool ditto,
Silk and Cotton Handkerchiefs,
Florence and Straw Bonnets,
Bonnet and Cap Ribbons,
Cashmere and Valencia Vesting,
Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds,
Super Red and White Flannels,
Sheetings, Shirtings, and Prints,
Bed Ticking, Canvass, Padding, Buttons, Needles and Pins, Knives and Forks, Pocket and Pen Knives, &c. &c.

And a few 'Baby Jumpers', from the Inventor.

Also, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, and UMBRELLAS.

All of the above Goods having been purchased for Cash, at the lowest market prices, are offered at wholesale or retail, at very low prices for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 84tf

DENTISTRY.

J. N. BAIRD,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

CAN be consulted at all times, when not professionally engaged out, at his Office adjoining the Lafayette Hotel, where he will operate in all the various branches of his profession.

Superior Vegetable Tooth Powder and Astringent Washes for diseased Gums.

Such as inflammation and sponginess, when accompanied by recision of their margins from the teeth, and destruction of the alveolar processes,—prepared and sold at his Office.

October 2, 1847. 84tf

MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY.

Mrs. E. WALTON

HAS just received from New York, a fashionable Fall and Winter assortment of FLOWERS, of a very superior quality, RIBBONS, SATINS, SILKS, and CAPS; and is prepared to execute orders for all kinds of MANTUA-MAKING and MILLINERY, in all their various branches.

Orders from the country shall receive prompt attention.

Straw Bonnets bleached and altered to the present fashion.

Latest Fall and Winter Fashions just received.

Mrs. W. will be found at her residence on Hay street, opposite the M. E. Church.

Oct. 4, 1847. 83-3m

FOR SALE.

25 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE.
5 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR.
MALLETT & HUSKE.
April 20. 71f

New Spring and Summer

GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their supply of **GOODS,** consisting of

Black Cloths; blk and fancy Cassimeres; bro. Linen and Drillings; coat Checks; white Marseilles Vestings; col'd ditto; Vest Shapes; fancy Prints; 2d Mourning ditto; plaid Ginghams; printed Lawns; green Braze; linen Lawn; white and red Flannel; Apron Checks; Bed Ticking; blch'd Shirtings; fine brown ditto; cotton table Cloths; birds eye Diaper; Book, Jaconet, and Swiss Muslin; check and plain white Cambric, linen cambric Hdkfs; silk ditto; Ladies' white and blk cotton Hose; Misses ditto; Gents. ½ Hose; black stay Binding; Coats' spool Cotton; black and col'd flax Thread; knitting Cotton; linen Tapes; white and black Cord; vest and suspender Buttons; fine Ivory Combs; dress Combs; black and col'd sewing Silk; black Crapes; Hat ditto; black and col'd Ribbons; 7-4 nett Shawls; Mouslin Delain ditto; Satin fig'd ditto; Plaid ditto; Braze Scarfs; Ladies' Cravats; Gents. black Silk ditto; corded Skirts; Gingham Umbrellas and Parasols; Palm Leaf Hats;—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.

MALLETT & HUSKE, Green st.
One door North of Messrs. Jno. Huske & Son.
April 5, 1847. 57-tf

NOTICE.

AT March Term, 1847, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland, the Last Will and Testament of Thomas L. Hybart was admitted to probate, and letters testamentary were granted to the undersigned, the Executors therein named. All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased, are requested to make immediate payment. Those holding claims against the Estate, are also requested to present them to the Executors as early as practicable.

ROBERT STRANGE,
J. G. SHEPHERD,
Executors.
March 8, 1847. 53tf

FOR RENT.

THE **OREGON HOTEL,** at Liberty Point. Possession given 1st June. Apply soon to

W. S. MULLINS.
May 14, 1847. 63-tf

F. T. WARD

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

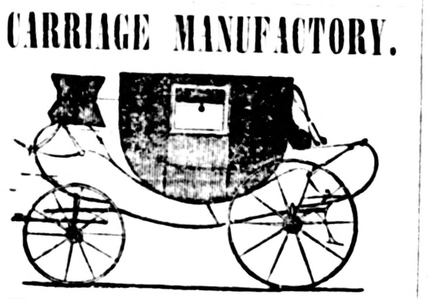
TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Cooking Stoves of various patterns, always on hand, and sold low for cash.

Jan'y 15, 1847. 75-tf

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.



Nearly Opposite Liberty Point.

THE Subscriber having taken the stand lately occupied by Simpson & McLaughlin, respectfully returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by unremitted attention to business, to merit a continuance of the same.

I have on hand several vehicles; Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, Waggons, &c., of the most approved style, which, for lightness and durability, will compare with any made here or elsewhere.

Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine them, as I am determined to sell very low for cash, or approved notes.

Having had several years experience in one of the largest establishments north, I am prepared to manufacture Carriages of any description, at the shortest notice. All work warranted for twelve months; and repaired, free of charge, should it fail in point of workmanship or material.

REPAIRING neatly executed at the shortest notice and most reasonable charge. Orders thankfully received.

A. C. SIMPSON.
Fayetteville, April 3, 1847. 57-tf

BOARDING.

JAMES DODD can accommodate several gentlemen with Board, with or without lodging.

His residence is the house lately occupied by Wm. J. Anderson, near the Free Masons' Lodge, a pleasant location, near to business.

Oct. 16, 1847. 86-6w

Crockery and Glass-Ware.

THE Subscribers are now receiving and opening a large assortment of Dark and Light Flowing Blue EARTHENWARE, CHINA and GLASS-WARE.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.,
No. 1 Granite Buildings.
Oct. 11, 1847. 80tf

A SAFE MEDICINE.

THE weak, the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, the delicate, are in a few days strengthened by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and the worst complaints are removed by perseverence, without the expense of a physician. Adapted to all circumstances and situations, they are the best medicine ever invented for families, or to take to sea, preventing scurvy and costiveness, requiring no change of diet, particular regimen, or care against taking cold.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent.

MICHAEL McGARY.
Oct. 22, 1847. 86-4m

New Fall Goods.

THE undersigned are now receiving their Stock of

Fall and Winter Goods,

Embracing the largest stock ever offered by them, and which they feel disposed to sell cheap for cash, or on the usual time to prompt customers. Country Merchants and others are invited to examine for themselves.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
August 31, 1847. 78-3m

P. S. All persons indebted to us by note or account of six months' standing, will please call soon and settle.

FIRE INSURANCE,

By the Hartford Fire Insurance Company,

Incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual.

THIS long established and well known Institution, having been in active operation for thirty-six years, continues to Insure Houses, Furniture, Stores, Merchandise, Mills, and Factories, against loss and damage by Fire, on the most favorable terms.

ELIPHALET TERRY, Pres't.
JAMES G. BOLLES, Sec'y.
STARK & PEARCE, Agents.
Fayetteville, July 7, 1846. 19tf

FINE WHISKEY.

RECEIVED this day, another supply of that fine and genuine Monongahela Whiskey.

—ALSO—

A few demijohns of Peach Brandy, 2 years in Glass, yet on hand.

JNO. M. ROSE.
Oct. 5, 1847. 83tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.

A NEW Edition of this valuable Work, revised and corrected to January 1846. Just published. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NOTICE.

THE Agency of the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, of Augusta, Georgia, in this place, is discontinued. No Policies will hereafter be renewed, and no new risks taken.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW,
late Agents, &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 16, 1847. 85tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE and LOT on Gillespie street, with Stables and other out-buildings in order.

W. P. MALLETT.
Sept. 25, 1847. 82tf

FRUIT TREES.

THE Subscriber takes this method of again informing the public that he has on hand at his NURSERY in Randolph county, N. C., some 40 varieties of choice Apple Trees. Price, $10 per hundred, at the Nursery.

All orders and communications promptly attended to. Address the proprietor, post paid, at New market, Randolph county, N. C.

THOMAS H. FENTRESS.
Oct. 30, 1847. 87-3m

☞ All orders left in Fayetteville, with Capt. Jas. R. Gee, will receive attention. Capt. Gee will give any desired information. T. H. F.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, as Executor of James Gillespie, dec'd, will sell on Wednesday the 22d day of December next, the Plantation on which the said James Gillespie resided preceding his death, containing 860 acres, and is valuable Corn land.

On the land is a valuable Mill seat, with a large quantity of Pine Timber in convenient distance.

Also, four likely Negroes; the stock of every description, consisting of Horses, Mules, Cattle and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Peas and Fodder; Farming utensils, Blacksmith Tools, Timber wagon, &c.

The Land will be sold on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest from date. The balance of the above described property on a credit of six months. Purchasers will be required to give bond and approved sureties.

R. S. GILLESPIE, Ex'r.
Bladen county, Nov. 4, 1847. 88-6w

RUNAWAY.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail in Richmond county, N. C., on the 5th June 1847, a negro man who says his name is George, and belongs to Robert Wilson of Alabama. He is about 28 years old, 5 feet 7 inches high, weighs about 180 lbs., full round face, with a crescent-shaped scar on his upper lip.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward and comply with the law, or the boy will be dealt with according to Act of Assembly.

R. T. LONG, Jailer.
Rockingham, July 26, 1847. 74-6m
[Pr. adv. $8 00.]

Dr. H. F. Peery's Vermifuge,

Or "Dead Shot" for Worms.

A highly concentrated and Chemically combined preparation, capable, from the promptitude of its action, of clearing the system in a few hours of every worm.

THE exceeding small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated, and never to be followed by any other purge; therefore in urgent cases, as those of FITS, SPASMS or CONVULSIONS, caused by worms, its unrivalled superiority is manifest. Few medicines are better calculated to improve the health of children, even where no worms exist; as it removes those masses of crudities that line and closely adhere to the stomach and bowels, giving rise to symptoms that counterfeit every variety of worm-disease. Though prompt and certain in its operation, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age. Price 25 cents per vial.

Prepared by Dr. H. F. Peery, and sold by established Agents in most of the principal cities and towns throughout the United States and Canadas.

☞ The above preparation for sale at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville.

May 27, 1846. 36tf

JAMES DODD

HAS just received from New York, Phila-
phia, and Baltimore, a selection of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, SHOES, HATS, CAPS, & BONNE

Java, Rio, and Laguira Coffee; Imperial
son Tea; Crushed, Loaf, St. Croix, and P
Sugars; Powder and Shot; Nails; Look
Guns; Crockery and Hollow Ware;
Tobacco and superior Cigars; superior
a good article; superior LIQUORS—Fr
dy, Wine, Holland Gin, N. E. Rum, &c.

The Subscriber will sell these Goods as
they can be obtained in the market, for
Produce.

Oct. 23, 1847. JAMES DOD

BOOK BINDERY.

BOOKS, Pamphlets, Magazines, News
Music, &c., bound neatly and
at the Book Bindery of D. R. BELL
Oct. 4, 1847.

J. & T. WADDILL,

HAY STREET,

ARE now receiving their Fall Stock of
comprising a well selected assort
Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery,
and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Crocke
Glass-Ware, Saddlery, Leather, &c.

25 HHDS. SUGAR,
200 bags Coffee,
60 hhds. Molasses,
1000 sacks Liverpool
1600 bushels Alum do
5 tons Swedes and English
200 kegs Nails, assorted,
60 boxes Raisins,

Mess Pork; Mackerel; Tanners'
man, English and American
Crushed Sugar; Teas; English D
necticut Cheese; Spices; Madder;
&c. &c.

☞ We buy all kinds of P
the Forwarding and Commission B
Fayetteville, Oct. 11, 1847.

BOOK STORE

AND

BOOK BINDERY,

(LATE R. W. HARDIE'S

THE SUBSCRIBER
corner Store, known as
door to the Messrs.
the new Hotel, in which
has now, a large and very
BOOKS, PAPER, MUSIC,
and FANCY ARTICLES,
invites the public to exam
part of his Stock now on

School Books.

Smith's, Adams's, and
Grigg & Elliot's, and
bers 1, 2, 3 and 4; Goodrich
England; Gale's Philosophy
and Latin Grammar; Anthon's
Greece and Rome; Andrews
mar; Frost's American
Boyd's Rhetoric; Smith's G
Reader; Porter's Reader;
son's Arithmetic, 2d and 3
Lessons; Anthon's Sallust;
Books, Dictionaries, &c.

Blank Books.

Journals, Ledgers and
sizes; Bill Books; Receipt
assortment of very *superior* Pens,
and Sealing Wax.

Miscellaneous Books.

The works of Milton,
Montgomery, Pope, Cowper,
don, Thompson, Cook, Coleridge,
worth, Moore, Collins, Gray,
Presentation Books; The Rose;
ual; Christmas Blossoms;
Charlotte and Elizabeth;
Gilt Bibles, small; Father Oswald
Pictures; Note Paper; Cards;
Paper, a *superior kind;* a large
MUSIC; Pencils; Slates; Wrapping

☞ Send in your Magazines
BOOK BINDERY. This
lishment will be carried on as
personal superintendence and
assistance of Mr. Hardie.

The subscriber intends to devote
to this business. He hopes, by
promptness, to merit a liberal

N. B. Persons having Books
ry, may rely on their being ready

D. R. BELL
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1847.

BABY JUMPERS.

A SMALL assortment received
at PRICE'S
Oct. 16, 1847.

Are you Insured?

THE Subscriber, having been appointed
of the ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY
of Hartford, Connecticut, is prepared to
cies of Insurance on Buildings or Goods
this Town or in any part of the State,
application, description of the Property, &c.

The ÆTNA COMPANY has been
more than 25 years. Its capital is $250,000.
The Hon. THOMAS K. BRACE was its first
dent, and he still holds that office,
its first Directors are still active and
bers of the Board. It has at all times
the highest character for the prudence
agement, and for the liberality with which
ever adjusted its losses.

E. J. HALE, A
Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1845.

NOTICE.

THE business of the Merchants' Steam
Company, prior to the 15th inst.,
tled by Mr. John Waddill, Jr. of this place
H. L. MYROVER, P
Jan'y 18, 1847.

HOTCHKISS'S

VERTICAL WATER WHEEL.

IN consequence of the very great
which these Wheels have attained
of nearly 4000 of them in different parts
country, the subscribers have sold upwards
200 Rights in North Carolina, 40 of which
full and successful operation in
county. When properly introduced, they
double the value of the Mill, and
work generally far exceed the most sanguine
pectations of the owners, many of whom
tlemen distinguished for their science and practi
cal skill, who have attested to the value of
improvement. The Wheels are more durable
more easily kept in order, when properly
gether, than the common Flutter Wheel.
will save one-third of the water, and run
back water when there is a head above.
speed of the saw is increased to more than
the strokes per minute.

We could refer to many gentlemen in North
Carolina, some of whom have had the Wheels
operation 12 months or more, and from
have received certificates highly approving
wheels, and stating that their Saws, with this
provement, cut 2500, 3000, 3500, and even
high as 5000 feet a day, and save one-third of the
water.

They also keep constantly on hand for sale
pairs of wheels, (varying in size to suit different
heads of water,) in Fayetteville, Wilmington,
Newbern, Washington, and by E. A. Bro
Lincoln, and Rich'd Yarbrough, Caswell; James
T. Dodson, Danville, Va., and Uriah Wells, Pe
tersburg, Va.

The price of an individual Right for one pair
wheels is $50, and County Rights will be sold on
reasonable terms.

All communications addressed to D. McNeill &
Co., Fayetteville, N. C., will be promptly attend
ed to.

DUNCAN McNEILL,
ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN,
A. A. McKETHAN,
C. T. GARDNER.
Fayetteville, July 22, 1847. 73tf

☞NOTICE TO MILLWRIGHTS.—If you wish employment, acquaint yourselves with putting in these Wheels, as we now wish to employ many in this business in different parts of the State